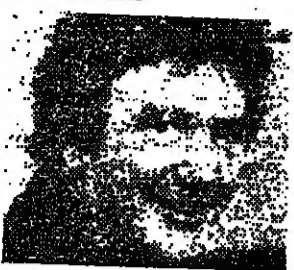


THE TIMES Tomorrow

Underneath
The supreme test for Albert Finney and John Huston: Spectrum visits the set of Lowry's *Under The Volcano*



Up and over
Jenny MacArthur reports on the Horse of the Year Show

One step behind
Wednesday Page looks at Glenys Kinnock through the eyes of Penny Perick

Thar she blows
A six-page special report looks at Britain's newest North Sea oil field

Manila trip called off by Reagan

President Reagan yesterday called off his visit to the Philippines. A White House spokesman said he would go to Japan and South Korea next month, but Indonesia and Thailand would also be left off the itinerary.

New survey of atomic effects

The Ministry of Defence is to carry out a study into the effects of Britain's atmospheric nuclear weapons tests on as many as 20,000 servicemen and civilians. The first test took place 31 years ago yesterday.

Hongkong plunge

Shares on Hongkong's stock market fell to a low for the year as uncertainty over the colony's future continued. The market was also hit by the arrest of two Carrian executives.

Steel deal

A decision on a multi-million pound deal to ship British steel from Ravenscraig, Lanarkshire, for finishing in the United States is to be made next month.

Terror report

Rome judges have exposed the Red Brigades' strategy for armed struggle in a detailed judgment on the terrorists sentenced for kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

IRA man freed

William Quinn, aged 35, held since 1981 for the alleged IRA murder of a London policeman, was ordered to be released yesterday by a San Francisco court. Mr Quinn is being detained pending a possible appeal by the District Attorney.

Spending down

Spending in the shops has begun to slow, with business dropping by 1 per cent in August, but consumer credit has reached a new peak.

Girls drugged

Young girls in care have been forcibly drugged and others locked in solitary cells for up to 36 hours, according to reports just published.

Cricket sponsor

Texaco have taken over the sponsorship of England's home one-day cricket internationals, which have been backed by Prudential for the last 11 years.

Leader page, 11

Letters: On TV-am, from Mr Peter Jay; Mrs Thatcher, from Dr D. Painting; and Dr E. L. Rutherford; projected cuts, from Mr R. Gent.

Features, pages 8-10

Missiles: The Bush's reducing medicine; The Henry-hunter; Responses from the house of the dead; Spectrum: The new Barbara Castle diaries; Fashion: What the well dressed man will be wearing.

Computer Horizons, pages 18-20

The first two winners of the classroom computer competition; The new first lady of computers.

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First course: a 'private' breakfast for Labour leader and deputy

Union leaders hold vital key to Kinnock success

● The far left is likely to increase its strength on Labour's national executive today, leaving Mr Kinnock with only a slim majority.
● After yesterday's defeat on the nuclear disarmament issue, Mr Kinnock may be faced with two incompatible disarmament policies.
● Appeals by five leading members of Militant Tendency against expulsion from

the party were rejected decisively in a private session.
● The party conference instructed its national executive committee to urgently review party organisation, and to analyse the June election campaign.
● Trade union leaders are to look at ways of rescuing the Labour Party, with an overdraft of £500,000, from its financial crisis.

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Brighton

The trade union leaders, who on Sunday chose Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley to be leader and deputy leader of the Labour Party, will today determine by their votes whether the new men will have a National Executive Committee (NEC) which is willing to work with them.

After a day of bargaining among the power brokers, the prospects last night were that voting for the new NEC, to be announced this morning, will have increased the strength of the uncompromising left by three or four, leaving Mr Kinnock with a majority of only one or two, when key questions of policy or organisation are in contention and the leader's authority is at risk.

Meanwhile, Mr Kinnock and his advisers were yesterday looking to his parliamentary base, and speculations flourished about the willingness of Mr Dennis Healey, the retiring deputy leader, to seek re-election to the Shadow Cabinet.

Mr Healey, who has been attracted by the freedom of the back benches, has had conflicting advice from his friends, but yesterday appeared willing to join the Kinnock team on condition that he is able to retain responsibility for foreign affairs.

Mr Kinnock, who has also had varying advice, is believed to be ready to meet these terms. He is said to recognise the value of Mr Healey's special status.

But another senior figure in the Shadow Cabinet, Mr Peter Shore, is unlikely to keep the post of Shadow Chancellor, although he has said that he would like to. He is not close to Mr Kinnock, and his disastrous performance in the leadership contest, when he came a bad fourth, may have weakened his position among MPs.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, whose talents Mr Kinnock regards highly, appears to be a leading candidate for the Shadow Chancellorship.

Mr Robin Cook, who led the Kinnock campaign team, is believed to be Mr Kinnock's choice as defence spokesman, provided he secures election to the front bench later this month.

Mr Cook is a strong unilateralist, like Mr Kinnock, but also a strong supporter of Nato, and a man with whom the multilateralist Mr Healey feels able to work.

That is a key consideration for Mr Healey, who has for three years tried, and in the end failed, to reach a workable understanding on defence and disarmament policy with Mr Michael Foot.

MPs in Brighton raised the question of whether Mr Shore might seek the back benches and become an independent

critic of the new leadership, unless offered something worthy of his experience.

But it was acknowledged on all sides yesterday that Mr Kinnock owes no debts to any of his parliamentary colleagues, and is in the strongest possible position, after his runaway victory yesterday, to make the dispositions and use the talents he chooses.

Yesterday he and Mr Hattersley had their first meeting to discuss how they would work together. It lasted 40 minutes and was private, but Mr Hattersley said last night on the BBC television programme, Panorama, that he and Mr Kinnock had much more in common than Mr Foot and Mr Healy.

Mr Hattersley also indicated that he would be happy to continue as spokesman on home affairs.

One difficulty for Mr Kinnock, with his total lack of ministerial experience, is that he will chair a Shadow Cabinet which will be filled with former cabinet ministers. However supportive they may be, he will need exceptional strength of character to dominate a team of whom many will be far better informed, and far more thoroughly tried, than himself.

He will have noted without surprise yesterday that only three of his Shadow Cabinet colleagues voted for him in the leadership election: Mr Foot, Mr John Smith and Mr Stanley Orme.



Mr and Mrs Neil Kinnock with Mr Roy Hattersley (right) in Brighton yesterday. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Boycott out after 21 years with Yorkshire

By Richard Streeton

Geoffrey Boycott's 21-year career as a Yorkshire cricketer ended last night when the county club decided against renewing his playing contract.

Mr Ronald Burnet, chairman of the cricket committee, said that after a season when Yorkshire finished bottom of the championship table for the first time it was the moment to give younger players a chance.

Boycott, who is 42, could not go on for ever, he said, and it was time for a new era with all its rancour and controversy put behind. David Beirstow, Yorkshire's wicketkeeper, aged 32, was named to succeed Raymond Illingworth as the Yorkshire captain.



Boycott: innings closed

Mr Burnet said he hoped that everyone would rally round the new regime. Illingworth would continue to be the Yorkshire cricket manager for the remainder of his 18 months contract.

The decision to dismiss Boycott was agreed by a substantial majority among the members of the general committee who spent more than four hours debating the issue. Boycott, who was understood by Yorkshire to be in South Africa and was unavailable for comment, had been notified of Yorkshire's decision, Mr Burnet said, through "channels previously arranged".

Mr Burnet said: "We realize that this will mean that Geoffrey will not be playing during his testimonial year which is unfortunate, but the situation makes this unavoidable."

"We wish him every success with his testimonial which was awarded for his service to the club over the last ten years and we will give every assistance to make it a success."

In August Boycott was reprimanded by Illingworth for his slow scoring while making a century in a championship match against Gloucestershire.

Banks cut interest rates to 9 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The banks cut the cost of borrowing yesterday with a ¼ percentage point reduction in base lending rates to 9 per cent, after the Government finally gave the all-clear.

With opinions sharply divided on whether the economic recovery will carry through to next year, the drop in interest rates will provide a welcome boost to activity.

"It will help to maintain the momentum of recovery by reducing costs and making companies more competitive," Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said.

The cut will save industrial and commercial companies £135m in a full year through lower interest payments. The cost of overdrafts for personal borrowers will fall to between 12 and 14 per cent. But no early relief is in prospect for home-buyers.

The big clearing banks have left their mortgage rates unchanged and the Building Societies Association, whose members are charging 11.25 per cent for home loans, said that interest rates must fall further before the mortgage rate could come down.

Inflows into the building societies are running at near-record levels. September receipts are expected to be close to £800m - and the lengthy mortgage queues built up over the summer have been declining. So a further fall in base

Key Arafat staff men defect in Damascus

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Twenty-three of Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestinian Fatah guerrilla officers - virtually the entire Palestinian military operations staff in the Syrian capital - yesterday announced their defection to the PLO mutineers, marking a further leader.

The men - 15 of whom served in the Jordanian Army before joining the PLO, and all but three of whom had served under Mr Arafat during the Israeli siege of west Beirut last year - have given their allegiance to Mr Abu Saleh, and Colonel Abu Monssa, the Syrian-backed rebel leaders.

By a further cruel irony, their defection was publicly disclosed in Damascus yesterday by Mr Mahmoud Lahadi, who for eight years was Mr Arafat's personal spokesman in Beirut. Speaking in the Fatah guerrilla headquarters in central Damascus, he said Mr Arafat's "corruption", and the PLO leaders refusal to take part in "democratic dialogue", had also caused 150 more guerrillas in the Syrian capital to change sides over the past three days.

Mr Abu Amar Saad, senior PLO representative in Damascus, is still professing loyalty to Mr Arafat, but rebel leaders here are predicting that he, too,

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Continued on back page, col 6

First defeat for the new leader

From Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, Brighton

Mr Neil Kinnock was forced yesterday to accept his first defeat, within 24 hours of his election as leader of the Labour Party.

He said at his victory press conference on Sunday night that the party's national executive committee might reconsider its 14 to 11 vote in favour of a strictly unilateralist nuclear defence resolution which is to be moved by the Transport and General Workers' Union at the conference in Brighton tomorrow.

That hope had been based on the possibility that the transport workers' delegation at Brighton might be persuaded to shelve the resolution in order to give Mr Kinnock a free hand to water down the unconditional nature of Labour's commitment to unilateralism.

In fact, Mr Michael Foot, at the executive meeting, had initially supported the transport workers' composite resolution because he knew full well that there was no chance of winning a reprieve from the transport workers.

It was confirmed by senior party sources yesterday that Mr Kinnock had now been forced to concede the inevitable and that the transport workers would press the resolution to a full conference vote.

But it was also stated that Mr Kinnock still felt most strongly that the unconditional nature of the transport workers' composite motion did not represent the predominant view of the 42 resolutions that had been

Militants fail to beat expulsion

By Philip Webster, Political Correspondent

Labour leaders made it clear last night that further action against the Militant Tendency is unlikely after the decision of the annual conference in Brighton decisively to reject the appeals of its five leading members against expulsion from the party.

The decision was a victory for the new leadership team, but it was quickly being emphasized last night, in line with the desire of Mr Neil Kinnock to promote unity in the party, that the measures taken are considered to have gone far enough.

The conference met in private session for the first time in several years to hear pleas against expulsion from the five members of the Militant newspaper's editorial board - Mr Ted Grant, Mr Peter Taffie, Mr Lyn Walsh, Ms Clare Doyle and Mr Keith Dickinson.

They said later that they were given a sympathetic hearing and cheered by most of the constituency delegates, but with most of the party in voting against

them, they were defeated by heavy margins in five separate votes.

Mr Taffie's appeal was rejected by 5,190,000 votes to 1,616,000, and there were similar majorities against the rest.

Mr James Mortimer, the party secretary, argued the conference to back the executives' decision, said that the Militant Tendency was a Trotskyist entryist organization, a group of Trotskyists who believed they should enter the Labour Party as an organizing group seeking to extend their influence and ultimately to establish control and domination. The charge against Militant, he said, was that it contravened the constitution: it was a party within a party.

But Mr Mortimer, questioned later at press conference, said that, in his view, yesterday's decision had fulfilled the resolution of conference last year to act against Militant and with the conclusions of the party inquiry by Mr Ron Haywood, the former secretary, and Mr David Hughes, the national agent, that Militant's "central organizing core" should be dealt with.

"We had to deal with the five," Mr Mortimer said. "I am not in favour - nor was last year's conference decision - of going round constituency parties trying to initiate with a view to expulsions."

All five pledged to fight for their reinstatement to the party. Mr Taffie said: "We may have been expelled, but we consider ourselves as part of the Labour Movement." Mr Grant added: "We will be back. We will be reinstated in one, two or three years."

They said later that they were given a sympathetic hearing and cheered by most of the constituency delegates, but with most of the party in voting against them, they were defeated by heavy margins in five separate votes.

Anger at state cash idea for RSC and Royal Opera

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company should be "nationalized", according to Mr Clive Priestley, former head of the Government's Rayner Unit.

Mr Priestley says in a report published yesterday that the Government should clear the companies' debts for this year and improve their grants for the future.

He says there is little the companies can do to reduce their deficits and they should either be directly funded by the Government or have a specific sum earmarked from the Government's grant to the Arts Council.

Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council, who feared for the companies' independence.

"Direct state funding of an artistic company is as unacceptable as direct state funding of a newspaper", he said. "Like the governors of the BBC, the Arts Council exists to protect the independence of creative people."

"The Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company have for a generation enjoyed major Arts Council funding with full protection of their independence."

Mr Priestley says that the national companies are not like the Arts Council's other clients and it is logical that the Government should arrange

direct or earmarked funding "if it wants the range of products now delivered by the companies, broadly at the level of current quality, but with an emphasis on the importance of constancy in the search for excellence and economy".

But he promised their continued independence, saying: "Any interference with grant, artistic policy or day-to-day management inspired by party political considerations would be repugnant."

The report recommends that the Government should write off the Royal Opera House's forecast accumulated deficit at March 31, 1984, of £1.6m and should raise the grant to £12.35m in 1984-85, an increase of £1.8m on present

projections. It also seeks £600,000 savings from the reform of work practices and changes in the balance of opera programmes.

The "palpably underfunded" RSC should have its £700,000 deficit written off, have its grant this year increased to £4.5m (compared with its original £3.6m) and to £4.9m next year. Savings of about £150,000 should be made by improvements and economies.

Mr Priestley rejects the closure of the RSC's Barbican operation and the changing of the Royal Opera into a festival company. But he recommends that the Royal Opera should no longer tour in the United Kingdom.

Parkinson: 'get back to basics'

By Our Financial Staff

Britain should stop talking about "sunset" and "sunrise" as though its future lay only with high technology industries, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, says in an interview in *The Times* today.

"Getting new technology into established industries will be just as valuable a source of exports, production and development as the development of more software companies."

Mr Parkinson says that policy is moving towards more efforts to improve the performance of basic industries by use of new techniques.

But he stressed that aid to restructure old industries such as steel must have a strict time limit set on it.

Britain's strategy should be to resist calls for retaliatory trade measures.

He concludes: "My colleagues and I regard neither company as perfect. Both are human, capable at once of superb achievement and, like the rest of us, falling flat on their faces. But it would be a gross injustice to them if we did not make plain our conviction that in the ROH and RSA the nation has two assets of great actual and potential value."

The £130,000 scrutiny, was set up by Mr Paul Channon, then Minister for the Arts, in February. The report now goes to his successor, Lord Gower, who is asking for comments by the end of the month.

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Leading article, page 11

A GENTLEMAN'S SPRAY COLOGNE

CHANEL

Un coup de cologne

CHANEL FOR GENTLEMEN

Selection of embryos 'Nazi tactic'

The selection of human embryos according to sex or desirable potential qualities, and the consequent waste of those rejected, has been compared to Nazi practices by the Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, in evidence to the Warnock Commission.

The commission is investigating the ethics of test-tube baby experiments and similar clinical practices for the Government.

The Chief Rabbi said that research on fertilization *in vitro* was legitimate if it was to cure infertility or correct abnormalities in a foetus, as abnormal insemination by a husband (AID). The use of anonymous donors (AID) was morally objectionable, leading to "the debasement of human generation to stud-farming methods".

He also deplored "womb hiring", where a woman carries to term an embryo not originally hers. That was "repulsive to the moral conscience".

Duke pleads for forests

Destruction of the environment could produce a catastrophe worse than nuclear war, the Duke of Edinburgh says in an interview in *Woman* magazine, published today.

In support of a campaign to save tropical forests by the World Wildlife Fund, of which he is president, the Duke says there may eventually not be enough foliage to absorb the carbon dioxide produced by mankind. "You could speculate that we shall simply suffocate."

Oil slick dispersed

The flotilla of boats which has been fighting to save wildlife in the Humber estuary from oil pollution was recalled to port yesterday.

The four-mile oil slick which had been reported to be threatening Spurn Point appeared to have dispersed. Work will continue on shore to clear the remaining oil spilled from the Iranian supertanker *Sivand* as she docked at Immingham last week.

Davey family sue coroner

The family of a man who died after a scuffle with police at a Coventry police station is suing the coroner over his handling of events.

The family of James Davey, aged 40, who died on March 22 after 11 days on a life-support machine, is claiming damages against the Coventry coroner, Mr Charles Kenderdine. Last night, Mr Kenderdine said: "I know nothing about a writ, and I have no comment to make."

Wounding charge

A man will appear at Huddersfield magistrates' court today charged with wounding a Chelsea football fan, Mr Richard Aldridge, aged 20, who died after he was attacked on Saturday near the Huddersfield ground.

Borstal escape

Police forces in Scotland were alerted yesterday after Michael Rosselli, aged 19, from Glasgow, who has a violent history, escaped from a closed workshop at Polmont borstal, near Falkirk.

BSC cash stake is main stumbling block in US Steel deal

By Edward Townsend

The controversial multi-million dollar steel exchange deal between Britain and the United States is still alive and a final decision on the proposed joint venture will be reached next month.

That emerged in Vienna yesterday after a two-hour meeting between Mr Robert Haslam, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and Mr David Roderick, chairman and chief executive of United States Steel. The two sides are to meet again later this month in Pittsburgh, to further "define and refine" the proposal, and finally in November either in New York or Pittsburgh.

Mr Roderick said that definitive decisions would be reached in November but he said that the chances of the deal being successfully negotiated were 50-50. The British Government has expressed some disquiet over the proposal, which would involve the export of steel slabs from BSC's efficient Ravenscraig plant in Lanarkshire for finishing at US Steel's Fairless works in Pittsburgh, but the chief stumbling block is the amount of the BSC investment.

The state-owned corporation has rejected Mr Roderick's proposal that it puts \$600m into the joint venture, a move that in any case would need British Government approval and the two corporations are now "looking at a lot of variations," said Mr Roderick.

The BSC stands to win a long-term secure export market for more than three million tonnes a year of Ravenscraig slabs but the prospect of 1,500

job losses in Scotland has fuelled trade union opposition to the deal.

For their part, the Americans remain concerned that there is no British Government funding in the joint venture. "We hope to structure it so that it would be free of subsidy," Mr Roderick said. That implies that Ravenscraig would have to be extracted from the BSC and placed in a new joint venture private company.

US Steel needs the investment to modernize Fairless, which, according to Mr Roderick, needs an investment of at least \$400m.

He emphasized that neither he nor the BSC wanted a temporary arrangement. The deal could be viewed as a new concept between steel producers and "we want to make sure it is framed carefully and, equally, we do not want to go into something that one partner or the other becomes disillusioned with."

Shop stewards at the Henry Robb shipyard in Leith said yesterday that they would occupy the yard if British Shipbuilders attempted to close it (Our Correspondent writes).

Following rumours at the weekend and despite assurances by local management over its future, Mr John Keggie, the yard convenor, said: "There will be no closure or compulsory redundancies. We are prepared for a fight". Scott Lithgow's shipyard on the Lower Clyde, shop stewards decided yesterday to draw up their own survival plan.

Whitehall may take trainees

By Our Labour Correspondent

The Government hopes to strike a deal with union officials today to open the way for final agreement on 4,000 young people joining government departments under the £1,000m Youth Training Scheme (YTS).

An attempt to forge an agreement based on offering incentives for young people in addition to the national £25-a-week allowance will be made at a meeting between the Council of Civil Service Unions and Lord Gower, the minister responsible for the Civil Service.

Leaders of the largest Civil Service union hope to win furlough vouchers and travelling expenses which would boost the young people's weekly income from the scheme to around £30.

The Civil and Public Services Association is bound by a decision of its left-dominated annual conference to oppose the YTS. But the union's right-wing executive wants to cooperate with government proposals, which would lead to at least one YTS trainee going to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's office at 10 Downing Street.

Union steps up action on Telecom

By Our Labour Correspondent

Union leaders representing telephone engineers yesterday launched the second phase of their programme of opposition to the Government's privatization proposals for British Telecom, by ordering a work-to-rule involving almost 1,000 workers in international telephone exchanges.

The Post Office Engineering Union claimed that the action would eventually lead to a breakdown of international telephone links as faults went unrepaired.

However, there was scepticism last night at BT that the action would have much impact.

The union which is also pursuing a second campaign of action to prevent the link-up to BT's circuits of the private enterprise Mercury system, now has more than 50 people on strike as a result of their "blacklisting" action against Mercury shareholders.

The latest international action stems from a decision of a special union conference two weeks ago that action should be stepped-up with the committee stage of the Telecommunications Bill, due to start later this month.



On the wing: Alexandra Grant, aged 18, and Anah Morehu, aged 16, members of a Maori song and dance group from Rotorua, New Zealand, meeting the pigeons in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday. The group was starting a British tour, for Air New Zealand, to promote holidays and family reunion trips (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Atom test survey criticized

By Nicholas Timmins

The Ministry of Defence announced details yesterday of a study involving thousands of servicemen and civilians who took part in Britain's atmospheric nuclear weapons tests. There have been fears that some may have contracted cancer and other diseases.

The study, which will take two to three years and cost between £150,000 and £200,000, is to be carried out by the National Radiological Protection Board.

It will compare the deaths and the incidence of cancer among at least 12,000 servicemen and civilians who took part in the 21 tests between October 1952 and September 1958, with those of a similar group, who also served in the tropics, at the same time.

Those who took part in clean up operations and other experiments at sites in Australia, and at Malden and Christmas Islands in the South Pacific up to 1967 will also be included. The study was criticized yesterday as inadequate by scientists and doctors who have already started examining the claims of ex-servicemen that they suffered radiation-induced illnesses from the tests.

It is clear that the study will be fraught with difficulties in identifying all those who took part.

Mr Geoffrey Patten, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, insisted yesterday that safety measures at the time of the tests were adequate to ensure that no one suffered any significant risk of injury or disease.

The study is to be a purely statistical one, which will examine death rates and cancer rates among those involved, most of whom are now in their late forties and fifties, but will not involve clinical examinations or interviews.

Professor Joseph Rothblat, Emeritus professor of physics at the University of London and an international authority on the effects of radiation, said yesterday that the study was not adequate.

He criticized the fact that the study is to be run only by the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB), which is a statutory body advising the Government on radiation protection standards.

There is no comprehensive list of who took part in the tests, the first of which took place at Monte Bello, an island off western Australia, 31 years ago yesterday. But a list of about 12,000 names has been compiled from service records.

In the big league, charities do not come much bigger than the Cancer Research Campaign and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Only the National Trust and Oxfam have managed to attract more donations in the year since 1980. Last year the campaign amassed more than £15m from convalescents, legacies and gifts. The fund was just £1m behind.

Their combined earning power reflects the willingness of people to give money to organizations connected with a disease that kills one person in four.

The health charities take a bigger proportion of donations than any other group, and of that, the cancer charities take more than a third.

In the minds of the public the roles of the fund and the campaign are identical, as reflected by the number of people who leave money to cancer research without nominating a charity. (The two organizations have an informal

Church alarm over college closure

By David Walker

Sir Keith Joseph's decision to go ahead with the closure of a Roman Catholic college has provoked disquiet about the future of the "educational concordat" between the church and the Government.

The Catholic Education Council, representing the Roman Catholic hierarchy, said it stood by its view that closing the De La Salle College of Higher Education in Rochdale upset the balance of teacher training places previously allocated to Catholic institutions.

The college's principal, Brother Wilfred, said: "We now know that the interests of the Catholic community in the 'dual system' are not protected as heretofore."

In a letter to the college's governors, Sir Keith, Secretary of State for Education and Science, confirmed an earlier decision to withdraw legal recognition from De La Salle's teacher training courses, so effectively closing it. The rundown will start next autumn and the college will probably close in 1987. About 57

academic staff may lose their jobs.

Department of Education officials have conceded that De La Salle is an "excellent institution". But Sir Keith said he had borne in mind the number of trained teachers required, given the reduction in school rolls and the need to create teacher training units large enough to use available resources effectively.

Mr Barry Taylor, chief education officer for Somerset, has given a warning that many traditional subjects such as a second modern language, three separate sciences, economics and classics, may no longer be taught in secondary schools if education spending cuts continue at the present rate.

In a new book, he says that many secondary schools will have to shed at least two teaching posts in each of the five years from 1984 if they are to match the fall in the number of pupils.

A Parent's Guide to Education - Commissioned Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £3.95.

Trickster arrested by reporter

A confidence trickster arrested by a radio reporter after a live studio interview for Capital Radio in London was jailed for a total of four years yesterday at Reading Crown Court.

Derek Barnes, aged 57, who set up a bogus firm, the National Association of Minicab Operators, admitted nine charges of obtaining money by deception. Two involved the company and four were claims totalling £3,056 made to the Department of Health and Social Security.

Barnes, of no fixed address, had sent out brochures to 100 taxi operators offering lucrative contracts from a fictitious company if they paid £75 for membership.

He was invited by John Stoneborough, a former police officer, to talk about the scheme on the air.

Mr Brian Barker, for the defence, said: "An interview was being conducted on the air when I was put to Mr Barnes. He got up and walked out of the studio and was physically arrested by this reporter and handed over to the police."

Waterloo buffet up for tender

By Michael Bailey

British Rail will take the first step towards private station catering when the buffet at Waterloo is put up for tender this month. If the move is a success, private caterers could play a big part in railway operations, an idea close to the Government's heart.

The Thames Buffet at Waterloo is a typical small licensed buffet serving snacks, wine, beer and spirits. It is at present operated by British Rail's Travellers Fare catering subsidiary, which says it will come up with a good tender.

The rail unions are furious. Mr Bert Lyons, general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, yesterday described the move as "incomprehensible".

British Rail has installed outside concessionaires, the Casey Jones hamburger chain, for example, at some stations; but if Travellers Fare fails to win the licence, it would be the first time outside caterers displaced the British Rail service.

Nine held in Belfast dawn raids

From Richard Ford

Security forces in Northern Ireland were questioning nine men arrested during sweeps in "loyalist" areas of Belfast yesterday after information given to them by an alleged informer.

The men were held in dawn raids in the Shankill and Ligoniel areas of the city and they are helping detectives with serious crimes going back to the early 1970s. They were held on evidence supplied by William "Badgie" Allen, a self-confessed member of the Ulster Volunteer Force who turned informer three months ago, implicating more than twenty people in serious crimes.

Meanwhile, with 19 of the Maze prison escapes on the run, Mr Harold McCusker, Official Unionist MP for Upper Bann, demanded the resignations of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Mr Nicholas Scott, his prisons minister. He alleged four vital sets of gates within H block 7 were opened by Mr Prior as part of the settlement after the 1981 hunger strike.

Prison officers at Magilligan jail in Co Londonderry began industrial action yesterday with a two-hour sit-in which prevented prisoners going to work and today all 438 inmates will be locked in their cells. The officers claim that 15-20 security posts have been left unstaffed.

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Liberals remind Brittan of election law pledge

By Our Parliamentary Staff

A report in *The Times* yesterday that the Government is expected to announce at the Conservative Party conference next week its intention to legislate to give holidaymakers postal votes at the next general election, has brought a quick response from Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal chief whip.

He has written to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary to remind him of the pledge by Lord Whitelaw, the former Conservative Home Secretary, that legislation on election law and deposits for parliamentary candidates would be only on the basis of agreement between the parties.

Thus, Mr Beith says in his letter, an announcement at the Conservative Party conference would break that pledge and would "carry an implication that you were concerned only with the interests of your own party".

Mr Beith, commenting on his letter yesterday, said that Liberals were eager to see changes in the law to allow for postal ballots for holidaymakers, to prohibit registration for parliamentary elections, and to give voting rights to UK citizens living in the EEC. But they were firmly opposed to an increase in election deposits, also mentioned in *The Times*. Increased deposits, Mr Beith said, would mean heavy outlay of capital at the start of the election campaign. Liberals did not want deposits to be used to exclude genuine minority interests or views from the political process, either.

Opera tours to end after cash is withdrawn

By Christopher Warnock

There will be no big regional tours by the Royal Opera or the English National Opera in the foreseeable future because the Arts Council has decided to commit no more funds for the purpose.

Proposals will be put forward to use the money previously spent on touring these two companies to strengthen the regional opera companies.

Mr David Pratley, Arts Council regional director, said yesterday that the prospects of sufficient funds being available, either nationally or locally, for such tours "do not justify their planning in the present climate".

The decision immediately prompted the withdrawal of £100,000 promised to the Royal Opera by the Palace Theatre in Manchester.

Mr Raymond Slater, the Palace's chairman, described the Arts Council's statement as "so insensitive as to be offensive". He said: "The Arts Council makes it apparent that such financial help is of no consequence and therefore the Royal Opera must look to the Arts Council for extra funds".

Mr Slater said that his company, Norwicht Halls, bought the Palace after a direct approach from the Arts Council. The company had since provided four times the amount of money given by the council for the extension and refurbishment of the theatre.

"I have understood from successive arts ministers and the Arts Council that sponsorship from the private sector is to be encouraged and is vital to the promotion of the arts."

This places an obligation on the Arts Council to improve such sponsors in fundamental issues relating to matters where those sponsors are involved.

The financial burden of tours is shown by the Royal Opera's recent visit to Manchester. In spite of a £200,000 grant from the Arts Council, the two and a half week tour cost about £700,000 and left the company with a £220,000 deficit.

Visit cancelled

Two prominent South Africans have cancelled a cultural visit to Wales and Scotland, planned to help them establish an Arts Council in their homeland, after protests by anti-apartheid campaigners (Tim Jones writes).

The Welsh anti-apartheid movement said the Welsh and Scottish Arts Councils would be reported to the United Nations for breaking resolutions asking countries to cut artistic links with South Africa.

Mr Aneurin Thomas, director of the Welsh Arts Council, said the invitation to Mr Jan Schutte and Professor Merwe Scholts, had been issued routinely. They wanted to visit Wales to see how a bilingual body operates.

THE STORY OF LITTLE MIRIAM

SHE lived with her mother, her father and her sister in a small hut in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Life was hard because they didn't have enough land to support themselves and Miriam had to work all day instead of going to school.

But Miriam had foster parents in England. With their help, her father bought 120 chickens. The chickens laid eggs and soon there were 2,500 chickens on the farm. And Miriam began her lessons at High School... It's not the sort of story you often hear from the Third World. Famine, war, natural disasters... it seems that nothing ever changes.

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Divided they stand, united they fall

There is public concern that many charities duplicate one another's work. RICHARD EVANS, continuing his series of reports, examines two of the biggest, both of whom advance a strong case for their efforts to remain separate.

In the big league, charities do not come much bigger than the Cancer Research Campaign and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Only the National Trust and Oxfam have managed to attract more donations in the year since 1980. Last year the campaign amassed more than £15m from convalescents, legacies and gifts. The fund was just £1m behind.

Their combined earning power reflects the willingness of people to give money to organizations connected with a disease that kills one person in four.

The health charities take a bigger proportion of donations than any other group, and of that, the cancer charities take more than a third.

In the minds of the public the roles of the fund and the campaign are identical, as reflected by the number of people who leave money to cancer research without nominating a charity. (The two organizations have an informal

arrangement to split such bequests.)

However, although they seek the same goal, spending considerable sums on administration, often advertising in the same papers on the same day appealing for funds, they approach the job in quite different ways.

While the fund primarily supports research work in its own laboratories and units, the campaign specializes in grants to specific projects in teaching hospitals and universities.

"Amalgamation would not achieve anything. It would destroy two very efficient working organizations", Dr Walter Bodmer, director of research at the fund, said.

Certainly, duplication in research by scientists investigating cancer is unlikely. Apart from the existence of a coordinating committee which helps to ensure that research effort is integrated, there is an in-built defence mechanism against unnecessary overlapping.

CHARITY CASH RAISERS: THE TOP 25

Charity	Voluntary (000) income
National Trust	15,668
Cancer Research Campaign	15,108
Imperial Cancer Research Fund	13,712
Oxfam	13,082
Salvation Army	12,894
RNLI	12,728
Dr Barnardo's	12,053
Help The Aged	9,884
Spastics Society	8,840
RNIB	8,459
Jewish Philanthropic Assn for Israel & Mid East	8,376
Save Children Fund	8,175
C of E Children's Soc.	7,422
Christian Aid	7,156
RSPCA	6,825
Guide Dogs for Blind	6,671
17 Action Aid	6,130
18 R R Legion	5,910
19 Marie Curie Mem Found	5,722
20 Brit Heart Found	5,722
22 NSPCC	5,687
23 Stoke Mandeville Hosp	5,285
24 Brit Red Cross Soc	5,245
25 PDSA	4,959

Sources: Charity Aid Foundation

Figures are the latest available and cover different years.

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The career of a scientist will not progress if he is repeating the work of colleagues, hence

the incentive to explore new avenues.

Apart from believing that an element of competition and plurality of approach is no bad thing, Dr Bodmer warns against the disadvantage of organizations becoming too large. "There comes a point at which relationship between different components are difficult."

Above all, the great advantage of remaining separate is finance, as reflected by their position in the charity fundraising league. "Two fundraising organizations working independently are going to collect much more than one on its own."

Mr Randal Sadlier at the Cancer Research Campaign headquarters agreed: "Of course we are competing for money from the public. But we have discovered that where you have two organizations going for the public money you will get two-and-a-half times the money you would raise if you only had one."

"There is a friendly, good, hard-working rivalry", he added, "a bit like the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards."

Tomorrow: Why the law takes a charitable view

Overseas selling prices
Australia each set, 1980-81 £0.60-0.65, 1982-83 £0.65-0.70, 1984-85 £0.70-0.75, 1986-87 £0.75-0.80, 1988-89 £0.80-0.85, 1990-91 £0.85-0.90, 1992-93 £0.90-0.95, 1994-95 £0.95-1.00, 1996-97 £1.00-1.05, 1998-99 £1.05-1.10, 2000-01 £1.10-1.15, 2002-03 £1.15-1.20, 2004-05 £1.20-1.25, 2006-07 £1.25-1.30, 2008-09 £1.30-1.35, 2010-11 £1.35-1.40, 2012-13 £1.40-1.45, 2014-15 £1.45-1.50, 2016-17 £1.50-1.55, 2018-19 £1.55-1.60, 2020-21 £1.60-1.65, 2022-23 £1.65-1.70, 2024-25 £1.70-1.75, 2026-27 £1.75-1.80, 2028-29 £1.80-1.85, 2030-31 £1.85-1.90, 2032-33 £1.90-1.95, 2034-35 £1.95-2.00, 2036-37 £2.00-2.05, 2038-39 £2.05-2.10, 2040-41 £2.10-2.15, 2042-43 £2.15-2.20, 2044-45 £2.20-2.25, 2046-47 £2.25-2.30, 2048-49 £2.30-2.35, 2050-51 £2.35-2.40, 2052-53 £2.40-2.45, 2054-55 £2.45-2.50, 2056-57 £2.50-2.55, 2058-59 £2.55-2.60, 2060

Women denied careers and political power, conference told

By Richard Evans

Mrs Margaret Thatcher may have reached the top, but most British women are still at a huge disadvantage compared with men, at school, at work and in public life.

Ms Average earns three quarters the wage of her male counterpart, she is usually in a routine or low status job and has limited chances of promotion or training, a conference of careers officers heard yesterday.

Fewer than one third of post-graduate students are women and in public life they have an even worse chance of being appointed to a public body, elected as a trade union official or selected as a parliamentary candidate.

"After more than a century since the first governmental efforts to bring about sex equality, the average woman in Britain still appears to be at a disadvantage compared with the average man," Mrs Jane Finlay, deputy chairman of the

Equal Opportunities Commission, said.

"A huge proportion of the nation's human resources - over half the population's - remain untapped in most areas of public and economic life."

Mrs Finlay, who was addressing the annual conference of the Institute of Careers Officers in Eastbourne, said many girls left school with definite career aspirations - but failed to get jobs for which they were well qualified.

She told how Diane was interested in laboratory assistant work or radiography but ended up as a clerk for a group of accountants. Marie was very keen, mechanical or chemical engineering but ended up as an apprentice storekeeper.

Lesley wanted to be a motor mechanic but is now a shop assistant.

"None of these girls' ambitions was outrageous or eccentric, yet their actual

achievements fall far short of them", Mrs Finlay said.

"There are many girls of proven ability and with determined aspirations who tend to be sidetracked into cul-de-sacs, instead of being able to follow their chosen career paths."

"There are many girls whose occupational aspirations are much lower than is justified in terms of the qualifications they obtain. For example there is still a vast number of girls with two A levels going into clerical work."

"Thus by accident or cultural shaping they often end up doing work or possessing expectations for their vocational development that are inferior to those possessed by males."

She said even the under-fives had remarkable set notions about women's jobs and men's jobs and men's jobs and that set the pattern for future life.

Mrs Finlay, calling for a "concerted and comprehensive effort by the careers service, teachers and parents to remove the disadvantage suffered by women, recommended an end to sexual stereotyping in schools, special support for girls who chose untraditional school subjects, and special career sessions."

The Equal Opportunities Commission was not trying to make boys into girls, or girls into boys but "this country cannot continue to fail to develop the potential skills and talents of half its population simply because they are girls."

WOMEN AS PERCENTAGE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Education	57.1	59.3	61.4	64.8	67.2	69.7
Medicine, dentistry and health	36.3	38.7	37.5	38.8	40.2	41.7
Engineering and technology	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.5	6.1	6.9
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	22.1	22.5	32.1	32.9	35.0	36.3
Science	28.5	28.9	30.1	30.5	31.4	32.2
Social administration and business studies	37.0	37.3	37.9	38.0	40.0	41.3
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	24.0	25.9	26.0	27.9	30.8	32.8
Language, literature and area studies	62.4	62.8	63.9	65.0	66.7	67.9
Arts, other than languages	51.9	-	52.2	52.6	53.2	54.3

Source: Department of Education and Science, University Grants Council.

Electronic mail security 'slip'

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom, whose computerized electronic mail service appeared to suffer a serious breach of security on television, has identified the intruder as a customer, but has blamed programme-makers for the leak.

The incident occurred on the BBC 1 programme *Micro Live*, which was broadcast live on Sunday. The presenter demonstrating his electronic mailbox went to it and found an unexpected message. It flashed on the screen before any other in the box because the sender appeared to know the presenter's password.

British Telecom is adamant that there was no breach of security. "We remain confident that Telecom Gold mailbox security is of a very high order as long as the password is kept confidential."

The Telecom Gold, service a joint venture between British Telecom and the American company Datalink, began in March last year and now has about 4,000 mailboxes.

Users of the system, principally businesses, have passwords and mailbox numbers. When a user wants to send a message to someone else on the

system he gives his mailbox number and password.

That procedure identified Sunday's intruder, who has been barred from the system.

● The Sharp Corporation is to start selling television sets with built-in microcomputers later this month, in Japan (Reuters reports from Tokyo).

The "My Computer TV C-1" can be converted from a television to a video game terminal, a drawing machine, home tutor or letter-writer, by inserting a cassette. The 14in version will sell for about £269, and the 19in for around £400.



Together on TV: Clive Dunn, the comedy actor and his wife, Priscilla Morgan, the actress, who are appearing together for the first time in a new series of *Grandad* on BBC-1 early next year. (Photograph: John Voas).

Better prospects ahead for civilian pilots

Job prospects for civil airline pilots are grim, but may improve in the next two years.

Only one UK airline, Britannia, the Luton-based package tour operator, is recruiting pilots for next year, according to Europe's air training school at Oxford.

With the collapse of Laker Airways and others, the number of UK airline pilots has dropped 5 per cent to under 5,000, the school says, and a number are without jobs.

Even pilots from the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm,

normally snapped up by airlines, are being advised to stay put.

But job prospects should improve in the next year or two, the school says. The airline recession seems to be ending, and a "bulge" of pilots trained in the early postwar years will reach the compulsory retirement age of 55 during the next five years.

Pay for UK civil pilots ranges from around £9,000 for a first officer with a small company to more than £40,000 for a senior Concorde captain.

Murder attempt charge against Martin dropped

The most serious charge against David Martin, of attempted murder of a policeman, was dropped yesterday on the ninth day of his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown told the jury that the prosecution "has to prove that when he fired the gun he intended to kill the officer." In that event, he ruled that the charge be removed and the jury enter a verdict of not guilty on that count.

Mr. Kenneth Richardson, for

the prosecution, said Mr. Martin's "basic intention was to escape arrest", but said that if he had fired the gun not caring where Pc Carr was hit, "nobody should have the right to complain if they are charged with attempted murder".

Mr Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, west London, now faces 14 charges, including one of causing grievous bodily harm to Pc Carr. He pleads not guilty to all charges.

The trial continues today.

Mary Rose on public view today

The wreck of the Tudor warship *Mary Rose* goes on public show for the first time today, in her new cradle in a Portsmouth dry dock.

The dock, which cost £800,000, is to be officially opened on October 11, the anniversary of the historic lift from the seabed of the *Mary Rose*, the pride of Henry VIII's fleet, which sank off Southsea in 1545.

The dock has been enclosed with a roof and the ship's hull is sprayed with icy water for 18 hours a day to prevent timbers drying out. Visitors will pass through airlocks to see her from a footbridge across the dock.

Motorcyclist kills boy of 2

A father was in hospital with serious injuries yesterday after a motor cycle accident in which his son aged two was killed.

Mr John Boudry, aged 31, took his son, also called John, for a ride on Sunday on waste ground near the family's home in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. The boy was apparently sitting on the petrol tank of the trials machine, when Mr Boudry lost control and they were thrown off.

TV anti-burglar drive launched

A month-long television anti-burglary campaign was launched yesterday by the Home Office. The campaign, costing £500,000, will cover all regions in England and Wales except London, where the Metropolitan Police is running its own neighbourhood watch campaign.

Railway walk

A disused two-mile railway track between Hailsham and Hellingly in East Sussex is to be turned into a country walkway by the County Council.

Trouble on the Street

Making a crisis out of a drama

Len is sacked from the *Street* for revealing secrets; Annie has gone to hospital; Elsie has had enough and is leaving, too. RUPERT MORRIS dives into the dramas behind Britain's most popular soap opera.

While newspapers like *The Times* have been concentrating for some time on the long-running soap opera known as the Labour Party, the popular press has become similarly preoccupied with the behind-the-scenes dramas of Britain's favourite television serial, *Coronation Street*.

In the past few days, this preoccupation has become an obsession, to such an extent that yesterday, today and for the rest of this week, readers of both the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* can enjoy the "exclusive" revelations of Pat Phoenix, known to *Street* followers as Elsie Tanner.

This apparent contradiction in terms is explained by the fact that while the *Daily Mail* has bought a series of exclusive interviews with Miss Phoenix, the *Daily Express* has bought the right to serialize her new book, *Love, Curiosity, Freckles and Doubt*.

For those who may have missed the rancorous "Elsie Quits" and "Crisis in the Street" headlines of the past week, the story is that Pat Phoenix (Elsie Tanner) has decided to leave the series, only a few weeks after the dismissal of Peter Adamson (Len Fairclough). At the same time, other well-loved characters are leaving and there is concern for other stars' health.

Doris Speed, who plays the Rover's Return landlady, Annie Walker, was taken to hospital last week, but hopes to return soon.

Just as the departure from the Labour Party of much-loved characters like Shirley Williams and Roy Jenkins prompted speculation about the party's future, so the sudden



Street wise: Mr Bill Podmore, the producer (left), Pat Phoenix (Elsie Tanner) and Peter Adamson (Len Fairclough).

exodus from *Coronation Street* has set tongues wagging.

It has been suggested that actors and actresses in the 23-year-old series are at each others' throats and are fed up with the attitude of a management which wishes to curb the flow of disruptive information to newspapers.

One of the few differences between *Coronation Street* and the Labour Party is that whereas Peter Adamson, who made derogatory remarks about his colleagues, was later dismissed, Mr Neil Kinnock, who was reported as describing Mr Michael Meacher as being "weak as hell" - although he later denied making the remark - has just been made party leader.

The other big difference is that more than three times as many people watch each episode of *Coronation Street* as voted Labour at the last election.

The *Street*'s survival, therefore, is a matter of enormous public concern.

Although the period since Peter Adamson's dismissal has been traumatic, the series appears to be in little danger of extinction. As Mr Bill Podmore, the producer, known as "The Godfather", is fond of saying: "The *Street* is bigger than any of us".

There is evidence that the popular press has been playing up minor arguments into "rows", and administrative problems into "crises".

Pat Phoenix, whose impending departure has fuelled the most hysterical headlines, has left the series before. In 1970 she left to pursue her acting career outside the *Street* but she returned two years later. Her reason is the same this time, and Granada insisted yesterday that in spite of rumours to the contrary, she would be welcome to return if she so wished. Her revelations, unlike those of Mr Adamson, have been cleared with the management.

Mr Norman Frisby, Granada's chief press officer, was furious yesterday about "distortion" by newspapers.

"They make things up," he said, "and when you tell them they are not true, they turn it into a 'row'. Little girls who appeared in the programme once or twice are being paid for their revelations."

"They say any publicity is good publicity, but we have been top of the viewing figures for 23 years without Fleet Street's help, and we do not need all this agro."

William Roache, who has played Ken Barlow since the series began, said yesterday: "People have come and gone a lot before, but nobody is indispensable; the *Street* soldiers on. I do not see why it should not be around in 23 years' time."

There will be many in Brighton this week who would love to be able to say the same about the Labour Party.

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Exclusive: The PAT PHOENIX story

The REAL reason

Elsie is leaving

The Street

WHY I QUIT

BY PAT PHOENIX

IN THREE SECTIONS

Doubly exclusive: The *Daily Express* (left) and *Daily Mail* tell Pat Phoenix's story

DON'T TAKE CHANCES-CALL IN THE GAS PEOPLE.

Teenagers in care forcibly drugged, legal group says

Teenage girls in care have been forcibly drugged without proper medical supervision and other young people locked in solitary cells for up to 36 hours, the Children's Legal Centre claims two reports published today.

The centre has written to Mr Antony Newton, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, urging him to withdraw approval of all solitary "lock ups", and issue detailed guidance on the use of tranquilizers.

It has obtained a report on one local authority which reveals that girls aged between 14 and 16 were injected with Largactil and Valium late last year.

On one occasion two girls were "outside their own control", and needed 13 staff to restrain them, were injected with Largactil. On two other occasions, girls were injected with Largactil and Valium, one because she was trying to slash herself with broken glass. Each time a doctor was telephoned, but the girls were not given a medical examination.

The centre says drugs should never be used for control, and their use should come only after medical investigation.

"We are aware that the Department of Health and Social Security has declined to give detailed guidance on the use of drugs in children's homes. We believe that this stance can no longer be maintained in the light of such disturbing evidence."

The department says drugs would be used because "the children may be either mutilating themselves or harming staff. The alternative would be a straitjacket."

In his second and final article David Watts, our South-East Asia Correspondent, looks at Brunei's future foreign policy.

At first sight Brunei's new post-independence relationship with Britain is a bargain. A brigade of British Army Gurkhas will stay in the sultanate with the hosts paying the bill of

BRUNEI Part 2

about £3m per year. That will give Britain some degree of protective control over the assets of Shell Brunei, while still having troops available for duty in Hongkong or elsewhere.

British officers, some on loan and some on contract, will remain with the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, considered to be one of the most efficient fighting forces in the region, especially now that it is receiving British Rapier anti-aircraft missiles. Britain will retain access to the jungle fighting school in Brunei which is used by the Special Air Service.

But the role of the Gurkhas seconded from the British Army remains undefined for public consumption. While Britain retains responsibility for Brunei's defence and foreign affairs until the end of this year, it can be argued that they are there to defend the territory from predators.

Critics have always maintained that the Gurkhas, like

Sultan's foreign policy

Bargain lessons in jungle fighting



Razor's edge: Another day's grind for British Army Gurkhas and their kukri knives. Photograph: Clive Howes.

the 600 troops employed directly by the Sultan, are really there to protect the royal family from instability at home.

The Foreign Office says that the new Gurkha agreement with the Government of Brunei is essentially the same as the previous one but is unwilling to give more detail. That way, the argument goes, they deter everyone both at home and abroad.

But in a state some see as potentially unstable given the centralization of power in the

ruler, there must be a risk of British troops becoming involved in the internal squabbles of an independent country where their stationing is questioned by many of the local population.

It is clear that in reaching the new agreement the Government of Brunei drove a hard bargain, particularly the Sultan's father, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, who appears to have been pressing for a greater say in the role of the Gurkhas. The troops will remain under British command, as they have been since 1962,

when they were flown in from Singapore after militants of the Brunei's Peoples Party, prevented from assuming office after a sweeping election victory, staged an "insurrection".

In reality the prospect of a recurrence of similar trouble seems remote but that appears to be of so great comfort to the palace.

Both sides firmly deny that the recent transfer of some £3bn out of the hands of the Crown Agents had anything to do with the Gurkha issue. British

officials say that Brunei's investment policy had been under review for two years and that such a change of heart in a newly independent country reorganizing its investment policies is not surprising.

The new state will get a ready welcome from the Association of South-East Asian Nations which it is expected to join next year, along with taking up membership of the United Nations and the Commonwealth.

Concluded

Indo-China exodus of refugees dwindles

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

Only 177,000 of the 1,053,000 Indo-Chinese refugees who fled their homelands remain in camps in South-East Asia, according to the Bangkok office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

More than 860,000 Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians have gone to new homes in third countries, more than half of them in the past eight years to the United States.

About 140,000 refugees are still in Thailand and two thirds of the other are in Hongkong or Malaysia. At the height of refugee influx in 1980, Thailand had more than 300,000 at one time on its territory.

In the past two months more than 8,000 refugees left Thailand for Western countries. Arrivals of new refugees in the same period were fewer than 1,500. That pattern has steadily reduced Thailand's refugee population to its lowest level for almost five years. Of the 140,000 left in Thai camps, more than 10,000 have been accepted by third countries and will begin leaving soon.

This improvement is accompanied by larger numbers of Vietnamese legally leaving their country. Last month 2,249 left, nearly half for the United States and 105 for Britain. Since the orderly departure programme began in 1979 almost 40,000 have left.

Whitehall brief

Economist with passion for plain speaking

By Peter Hennessy



Sir Douglas Hague: "It ought to be fun"

It is easy to see why Mrs Margaret Thatcher likes the style of Professor Sir Douglas Hague, her honorary economic adviser, until the last election, who took over the chairmanship of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) yesterday. His conversation has a freshness and an absence of jargon which is remarkable, given his training in economics.

He is also very good at one-liners (Mrs Thatcher calls them *bon mots*), another trait that appeals to politicians always in the market for plegians.

Some examples from last week: On the health service - "people asked for compassion and we gave them bureaucracy"; on education - "they asked for enlightenment and we gave them professions";

As the choice of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, for the SSRC, his appointment aroused fears among the thinking classes that Sir Douglas, who replaces the Keynesian Mr Michael Posner, was the Thatcherite hatchet man who would purge the council and its beneficiaries of pinks and progressives.

Did he think that the SSRC was a pink palace? Sir Douglas did not know. His only contact with the institution until yesterday had been when it rejected his grant applications. "If it is, I shall do everything I can to stop it being one. The problem with economics is that it has too little politics in it and the problem with sociology is that it has too much."

Sir Douglas brings two passions to the research council: his crusade to persuade economists and the others that he can do it. So you have to change the system, not just Whitehall but Britain, by changing the culture through exhortation and education, through much more competition, decentralization and use of the market.

What does Sir Douglas do when not educating decision-makers at the Oxford Centre for Management Studies, advising the Prime Minister or making social science fun? He plays Bach and César Franck on the organ: "I have got permission to play at Blenheim". He also follows Manchester United: "On a Saturday when they are playing Liverpool, there is nowhere else in the country I would rather be."

Responding to the SSRC's rather joyless reputation, Sir Douglas said he did not want it to be an endless laugh: "But, if it is not fun, we ought to close it down." (Note to the more earnest social scientists: Do not take him too literally.)

Sir Douglas was candid on other topics. Was Mrs Thatcher right to kill the Central Policy Review Staff, the Think Tank? "Yes. Why?"

"It was on the wrong side of the green baize door; on the Cabinet Office side rather than

welcome delegates to the International Conference of Safety in Mines Institutes. It was his first official public engagement since taking over as chairman of the commission on October 1.

He told a press conference that mining was one of the most dangerous industries in which to work and also one of the most safety conscious.

More than 250 delegates are taking part in the week-long conference, including representatives from the Soviet Union, South Korea, Japan and the United States.

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The fund is now worth approximately £16,300,000 and as you can see from the graph, has performed consistently well since July 1974, with an average net yearly increase of 13.04%. So, while we project growth in our example table at a historically conservative 8% a year, the Multiple Growth Fund has actually done much better than that...63% better!

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Even if the Multiple Growth Fund were only to achieve a 6% growth rate, the 29 year old man described in the headlines above could expect to receive £36,641 at the maturity of his plan. However, since July '74 the fund has averaged more than twice this rate of growth.

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An example of how your savings can grow.

You can set aside a regular amount each month, from as little as £10—up to as much as £50. It's entirely your choice.

To give you an idea of how your savings can grow, we've worked out a sample table based on a man's net monthly contribution of £30. (A woman's benefits would be slightly higher.) The estimated cash values in this table are based on a net annual growth in the Fund of 8% and cannot be guaranteed. Although values can go down as well as up, the Multiple Growth Fund has performed consistently well since 1974 as shown in the graph. This example growth rate is therefore considered to be conservative in comparison to past performance.

The table shows you the high level of guaranteed life assurance you would have from the first day your plan goes into effect, the estimated cash value of your endowment after 10 years, and its estimated maturity value when you reach age 65. Remember, this £30 contribution (net) is actually equivalent to £35.30 (gross). The difference is made up by the taxman.

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19	35358	3667	127782
20	34179	3633	118967
21	32718	3648	110074
22	31424	3715	102459
23	30164	3782	95314
24	28941	3849	88617
25	27721	3913	82359
26	26561	3976	76441
27	25414	4037	70907
28	24282	4102	65765
29	23277	4165	60961
30	22279	4226	56463
31	21217	4284	52259
32	20272	4340	48329
33	19742	4393	44658
34	18740	4436	40398
35	17858	4483	37763
36	16993	4477	34807
37	16066	4461	31814
38	15251	4500	29267
39	14387	4480	26890
40	13610	4516	24503
41	12901	4489	22258
42	12195	4462	20195
43	11599	4492	18443
44	10932	4524	16819
45	10248	4503	15205
46	9638	4546	13834
47	8975	4533	12640
48	8387	4586	11602
49	7751	4587	10131
50	7186	4655	9145
51	6580	4673	8150
52	6041	4761	7305
53	5464	4803	6450
54	4851	4920	5724
55	4406	4988	4988

*The amount shown is the minimum amount that would be paid to your beneficiary in the event of your death. Should the cash value of your plan be greater, your beneficiary would receive the higher amount.

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Address

Town County Post Code

Date of Birth Day Month Year Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

Occupation Height ft ins Weight st lbs

3. Please tick 'Yes' or 'No' to the questions below: YES NO

a. Has either of your parents died under age 60, other than by accidental death? ☐ ☐

b. Do you intend to fly other than as a fare paying passenger OR engage in any hazardous sport or occupation? ☐ ☐

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US sees chance of deal on Belize

Concern continued to mount fire. The marines are posted

fire. The marines are posted

—

Mrs Margaret Thatcher

Glad hand: President Mitterrand greeting Captain Sankara at the Franco-African summit. Earlier, the Upper Volta leader had refused to attend an Elysée Palace dinner.

ALZORA HODDS

at least 91 people have died and
a million lost their homes.

sh quotas

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

FOCUS

510

peace settlement in Central America.

Island castaways wish

By Our Foreign Staff

house by the manager of the government coconut plantation. They hit the reef, 100 yards offshore, "in pitch blackness at 9.45pm. The island is very low-

Mr Martin Shaw, of Heybridge, a mechanical engineer, and Mr John Gibson, of Gidea Park, Essex, a tool company representative.

Turkey defies its critics

"A modern and sophisticated communication apparatus equipped with a computerized code system for collecting intelligence information was also recovered from the killed British spy.

Erin Runk Gaudin, Ankara

Speaking at the Army war college here at the start of the academic year, President Evren was apparently reacting to the resolution adopted last Friday in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council.

Argentina
From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

planned for today were "re-mote" 3a8pior Hector Villaveir the labour minister, was in telephone contact with union leaders over the weekend. He was reported to have offered an increase in the monthly wage

From Ian Murgat, Luxembourg

British fishing interests had told Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister, that the talks should end in stalemate. In their view, it would be a bad thing for the industry if any agreement emerged from the meeting.

opened to fishing again, Denmark began to argue an involved case for higher quotas which other member states believe could be used to unravel the entire CFP.

Mr Nigel Atkins, the chief executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations, said Mr Jopling had been told by the industry before the meeting that an

determined to press for a higher figure.

Britain, according to the latest EEC paper, would be entitled to about 28 per cent of the catch.

The British fishermen's view is shared by the Dutch, who are entitled to catch significantly more herring than they can

Britain, according to the latest EEC paper, would be entitled to about 28 per cent of the catch.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECTRUM

BARBARA CASTLE'S DIARIES

A lost Falklands opportunity, the loyalty of Roy Hattersley and a visit to the Queen are the subjects of these extracts from the forthcoming volume of Mrs Castle's chronicle of the Wilson years

Countdown to confusion

In March 1967, the Labour cabinet became the first British government to tell Argentina formally that it would be ready to cede sovereignty over the Falkland Islands under certain conditions. When the discussions leaked early in 1968, the Islanders and their Parliamentary lobbyists began a campaign of fierce opposition.

Thursday March 28, 1968
Michael Stewart reported on the Falkland Islands in Cabinet. Apparently the aim of our talks with the Argentine Government has been to get the travel restrictions, which the latter had imposed, removed and to establish a more satisfactory long term relationship between the islands and Argentina. He had skillfully found a formula to deal with the question of sovereignty, saying we were prepared to recognize Argentine sovereignty over the islands only if the Islanders themselves considered it to be in their own interest.

It was Jim Callaghan who asked solemnly whether the Falkland Islands were any use to us. Apparently none at all but there would be one of those absurd parliamentary rows if we were to try and dismember ourselves of them.

Tuesday, September 24

The item on which we spent by far the longest time was the Falkland Islands. It is typical of British policy that the fate of 2,500 people should occupy us for not less than one and a half hours. Michael Stewart has worked out the terms of a joint memo with the Argentine Government which recognizes our willingness to surrender sovereignty when we are satisfied that the interests of the Falklanders will be preserved. This, he said, was to be accompanied by a unilateral statement by us saying that we thought this meant we should only give up sovereignty when the Falklanders agreed we should. But it was only the memo which would be registered at the UN. Dick and Fred Peart promptly said there would be an absolute howl of anger in Parliament and everyone would say we had not only treated the Falkland Islands badly but paved the way for a betrayal in Gibraltar, too. Yet, retorted Michael, we should certainly have a hostile reaction in the UN and there might even be armed clashes with the Argentines which - Denis Healey warned - we couldn't meet except by an enormous increase in expenditure.

Thursday, December 5
Glorious little incident on the Falkland Islands at Cabinet. As we had all foreseen, this has blown up into a great issue in Parliament. Fred Mulley said that Chalfont (Minister of State at the Foreign Office who had visited the islands) had handled the matter out there very well considering we were in some difficulty as a result of our decision to agree to the transfer of sovereignty. Dick exploded at this and

said it was a complete distortion of the Cabinet decision, so Harold sent for the Minutes. But Jim had come armed with them and read them out to prove that we had made it clear at the time there should be no transfer of sovereignty without the agreement of the Islanders. This was why we had said we would not let the main memorandum be approved until we had Argentina's agreement to publish our unilateral document at the same time, giving it equal status. Dick said categorically we were committed by no previous decision and I pointed out that I had tried to get something about "the wishes of the inhabitants" into the basic memorandum.

Trouble with the Latin Americans

The Argentine Foreign Minister had been making it clear that he would not sign the memo if we insisted on publishing our unilateral document. "Right", we all said triumphantly. "So the whole thing is off". But why, Dick wanted to know, did we ever get started on this ridiculous agreement thing at all when it was quite clear we couldn't reach agreement with Argentina on conditions acceptable to ourselves. Once again the Foreign Office officials have been going beyond their remit. Harold informed us all this was part of the George Brown legacy.

Wednesday, December 11
Michael started with a lengthy justification of the attempt to get negotiations on the Falkland Islands going at all. He insisted that it was important to try to reach an understanding with Argentina, as we were in trouble with the Latin American states in the UN. He admitted that the possibility of a military raid by Argentina on the Falkland Islands was not high but thought it was essential to our interests to improve our relations with Latin America.

One by one we all turned on him and he was soon assuring us defensively that he had left Costa-Mendes in no doubt that we would not transfer the Falkland Islands without the agreement of the Islanders. However, he believed he might get an understanding on the basis that we should sign the memo of understanding as it stood and he would then make a statement in the House of Commons setting out our interpretation of it. The memo and the statement would then be included in the same document and sent to the UN. The status of the memo would not be that of a registered treaty and we would not be legally bound by it. The rest of us would have none of this and most of them agreed with me that this way of doing things simply made us look devious.

Stewart made a statement to the Commons later that day which confirmed that the Government would continue to insist on the "paramountcy" of the Islanders' wishes. Negotiations on sovereignty between the two governments did not resume until 1976.



Barbara Castle with Roy Hattersley: was he Roy Jenkins's running boy?

Setting a trap for Hattersley

In May 1968 Roy Hattersley, now Labour Deputy Leader, was a junior minister in

Barbara Castle's new Ministry of

Employment and Productivity. Harold

Wilson wanted Castle to move Hattersley,

whom he thought was too close to Roy

Jenkins, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Jenkins was considered hostile to Castle's

Prices and incomes policy and a trap was

set to test Hattersley's loyalty.

Thursday, May 2, 1968

Got up early to work on my speech before going to a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of Cabinet.

Then into the Prices and Incomes Committee where Hattersley and I

battled hard to get the mortgage

increase (which Treasury had

approved without even informing me)

referred to the PIB. Roy Jenkins was

very apologetic about the non-consultation but stood out firmly against the

reference, much to Hattersley's disgust. (I am constantly intrigued by Roy H's

criticisms of Roy J. Is he genuine or

just trying to draw me out?)

Monday, May 6

Following my talks with Tommy

Balogh last night, I have managed to

see Harold at last. I reported to him

some of my recent conversations with

Roy Hattersley. Once again Roy H. has

been expressing his anxiety to me that

I am too much of a "hawk" on P & I

policy. Personally he hasn't a great deal

of use for it and he thinks that we

should categorically say that we will

abandon it in 18 months' time and not

renew the Bill under Expiring Laws.

How does all this fit in with the

description I have had of him from both Harold and Tommy as Jenkins's running boy? Time and time again he has criticized Roy to me saying, for example, that Roy would not recognize a plant productivity bargain if he saw one and telling me I ought to be tougher with the Treasury. I told Harold that I was prepared to fight for any tough policy that was really necessary but don't fancy going out on a limb that is being shot from under me by some of Jenkins's own conspirators. Did we want to go to the stake for renewal powers or not? Was this of great importance to the trade union movement? If we didn't and if it were to become a bargaining point with the trade union group, I would prefer to be the one who proposed it rather than seem to defending it to the last ditch.

Hattersley was more of a dove

Harold was immensely intrigued about all this and suggested that I should ask to see Jenkins, taking Hattersley with me. I should then force Hattersley to spell out his views in front of Roy while I seemed to remain neutral. Nobody could then accuse me of having advocated a weakening of the policy. In the meantime I should not mention the renewal point in my party meeting speech on Wednesday.

Wednesday, May 8

Late at night I got my meeting with the Chancellor with Roy Hattersley. All went according to plan. I made it clear that Hattersley was more of a dove than I was and drew him out. He spoke up unhesitatingly, so whatever his game is it is not just crude Jenkins sycophancy. Roy listened carefully and

said that he personally doubted whether we could continue an incomes policy indefinitely. What was important to him was that we shouldn't weaken on it for the next vital 18 months. If I would stand firm on that he wouldn't mind abandoning the automatic renewal powers. Well, well, it is all very curious.

Tuesday, May 21

I sat on the front bench for the P & I debate for most of the day with my head and limbs aching. The mood of the House was very curious. When Roy Hattersley came to wind up, he flopped too. Working away vigorously in an effort to stir things up, he aroused more and more of our own left-wingers' hostility while the Tories just chatted impertinently. He, too, sat down limp with incomprehension and disappointment. He said to me that speaking in the House in its mood that night was like trying to pedal a bicycle through a field of rice pudding. I knew exactly what he meant.

Back to the office to prepare for the press conference on my trade union White Paper: an intimidating experience because the lobby was there as well and they were standing round the walls. I had refused to prepare a statement for hand-out on the record, stressing that this was a great advance for the unions. A lot of questions were designed to prove that trade unionists could go to prison and I told them off about that. After, Roy Hattersley congratulated me. "Sometimes I think you do well, sometimes not so well. This time you did very well and I don't say so if I don't mean it." He's a funny chap and I am never quite sure where I stand with him.

Extracted from Diaries 1964-70 by Barbara Castle, to be published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson in Spring 1984.

Amid the Windsor silver

In April 1968, amid the battle over the

Cabinet reshuffle that would put her in

charge of trade union law and Prices and

Incomes policy, Barbara Castle had to leave

London for dinner with The Queen.

Wednesday, April 3, 1968 This time I was due to leave for Windsor where Ted and I had been invited to dine and stay the night. When he heard I was going, Harold said I would have a pleasant time. "But they unpack your bags for you there. Don't do what my sister did. When they opened her bag her corn plasters fell out."

Windsor Castle is an incredible sight. Guards clank arms and a policeman salutes as one sweeps into a huge inner courtyard dominated by the old tower with its high grass bank covered with daffodils. Lord Plunkett and Miss Morrison were waiting to receive us on behalf of the Queen. A few steps took us into an attractive suite of rooms with the most fabulous view right down the park, the length of the broad walk to the copper statue. They told us it was known as the Minister's room, where they always put the Prime Minister. Soft-footed servants moved in silently and unpacked our bags, as Harold said.

We washed and went down a long, long corridor, flanked by Stubbs paintings and showcases full of marvellous porcelain, to the drawing room. It was a relief to find Arnold Goodman there as well as the Italian Ambassador and the Canadian High Commissioner, and the Croslands joined us, too. When the Queen arrived, she went round seriously shaking hands and then stood talking to Princess Anne with an air of almost glum indifference. So I joined in one of my hearty conversations with Philip, who is always easy to talk to. Suddenly, to my astonishment he remarked: "I am very sorry Peter Parker never became chairman of the Railways Board. He worked with me, you know, on the Outward Bound thing and I thought he was absolutely first class." I

warned to him at this and told him the whole drama of the devaluation debacle and he was absolutely fascinated.

At this point the Queen came over and, as usual, as she talked to me her face relaxed into what can be her very charming smile. I can only conclude that she is either naturally shy or has inherited Queen Mary's glower without knowing it. She always gets animated when she talks about the children and one remark she made brought home to me vividly the basic horror of the royal life. Talking of Anne and Charles and how much they were enjoying school and university, she recalled that the first time she had ever joined in any collective activity was when she joined the ATS, during the war. "One had no idea how one compared with other people," she said simply. "And of course there were a lot of mechanical things one had to master." "Did you enjoy it?" I asked. "Oh, yes, enormously." And I really felt sorry for her when she went on to say she had received a large number of critical letters because of something I had said in Parliament about mothers not taking children on their knees in the front of cars.

Apparently she had been in the estate car in Windsor Park with Andrew in the back and had taken Edward on her knee in the front seat. Some photographer had snapped her and she had been flooded with a hostile mail, saying Barbara Castle said she oughtn't to do that. Poor woman! I don't know which of us is more under the spotlight! We then went to change for dinner, dined in great splendour off silver in the ornate dining room (though the meal itself was rather disappointing). I was next to Prince Charles and I am afraid I rather monopolized him. Again I realized what we impose upon our royal family. When I asked him if there was any way in which he could continue to do the history work he loved he replied quietly: "No, I'm afraid not. There won't be time. One has to be available."

moreover...
Miles Kington

Channelling the criticism

A BBC television studio. The floor is littered with paper. Young, debonair Nick Birdseye is sitting in one chair. Bruce Denim is sitting in another. The graphics come up: BBC Under Fire!

Birdseye: Hello, and welcome to BBC Under Fire, in which you, the viewers, get a chance to put your complaints to the men at the top. Or rather, in which you get a chance to watch me wave your letters at the men at the top. Today we have Bruce Denim, Head of Viewers' Complaints Programme Dept., who is responsible for programmes such as this. Bruce, I'm going to fire complaints at you, with no punches pulled.

Denim: You do that, and it's the last time you work on this programme.

Birdseye: For instance, we've had absolutely shoals of letters saying that there are far too many programmes about viewers' complaints. Absolutely shoals of letters. (He waves a shoal.) There have also been floods of letters saying that there aren't enough chances for viewers to air their worries. Literally floods. What do you have to say to that?

Denim: Well, I think that shows we're getting the balance about right.

Birdseye: One typical letter came from G F Watts of Newcastle.

Voice Over: (doing rough imitation of Geordie accent) "Sometimes I think there are far too many programmes featuring whining viewers. Other times I think there should be more."

Denim: I think that proves my point. Thank you, Mr Watts.

Birdseye: Mrs Goldspoon of Leeds writes to say this.

Voice Over: "My feeling is that the men at the top of the BBC never accept any criticism. They never admit they're at fault in anything." Bruce?

Denim: Mr Denim to you, lad. Well, I don't accept this criticism at all. I think Mrs Goldspoon is quite wrong about this. We do accept criticism from time to time. I don't think we're at all at fault here.

Birdseye: Can you, in fact, think of any instance where the BBC did accept criticism and do something about it?

Denim: Certainly. A Mr Adams wrote to us in 1977 saying he couldn't stick *Nationwide*. Six years later we took the programme off.

Birdseye: Any other examples?

Denim: Not that I can think of. But I think you've missed the purpose of programmes like this. It isn't to get changes made - it's to give the viewers a forum for their ideas and to let them have a look at the bigwigs like me.

Birdseye: But not to change anything?

Denim: Certainly not. What's the point of paying people like me large sums of money to run the place if you then let the viewers do it?

Birdseye: A Mr Ken Winston of Brixton writes to say this.

Voice Over: "The next time one of your smug heads of department comes and tells us he knows best, I'd appreciate it if you'd leap up and belt him one at the end of the programme."

Birdseye: Any comments?

Denim: Yes. First, I used to do some amateur boxing. Secondly, Mr Winston, the reason we all look smug like that is we don't appear on programmes like this to impress the viewers - it's to impress all the other heads of departments who are looking in to see us discomfited. Life in the BBC is pretty savage, you know, and none of our jobs is secure. So my job is to sit here looking as confident as possible.

Birdseye: And are you?

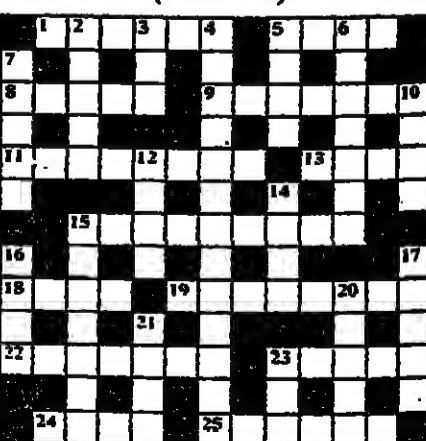
Denim: Not at all. One false move, and I could be put in charge of Low IQ Quiz Games. A lot of people think I made a terrible mistake putting on this programme.

Birdseye: Do you?

Denim: Oh no. I think it's a tremendous success. Perhaps the format, duration, time-slot, concept and location could be changed, but basically I think it's terrific.

Birdseye: Bruce Denim, thank you very much. (Birdseye leaps up and proceeds to knock Denim's block off. Credits roll up: BBC Under Fire!)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 166)



- ACROSS
1 Shell money (6)
2 Illegal drug (4)
3 Courage (5)
4 Handcuff (7)
5 Cunning (8)
6 Significantly hungry (7)
7 Selection (5)
8 Iranian Shiite leader (9)
9 Endite (4)
10 SF film saga (4,4)
11 Social upstart (7)
12 Chap (5)
13 Entwined wool (4)
14 Wrangle (6)
- DOWN
1 Level with sea (5,5)
2 Mine (3)
3 Testing time (6,2,5)
4 Dip in soup (4)
5 Significantly hungry (7)
6 Selection (5)
7 Sea eagle (4)
8 Castle ditch (4)
9 Smudge (4)
10 Acetylsalicylic acid (7)
11 Exchange (4)
12 Awry (5)
13 Coral lagoon edge (5)
14 Most excellent (4)
15 Spongy ground (5)

SOLUTION TO No 165
ACROSS: 1 Raison d'être 9 Charade 10 Tug
11 Lea 13 Ugly 16 Ague 17 Excerpt 18 Fel
20 Gear 21 Glave 22 fons 23 That 25 Ag
28 Usual 29 Embargo 30 Greenkeeper
DOWN: 2 Avail 3 Slog 4 Noel 5 EFTA
6 Renard 7 Scrumptious 8 Desecration
12 Esprit 14 Vot 15 Hellas 19 Langour 20 Got
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MAN OF STYLE

Knowing the score



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Comfortable casual: Deep jade and bright navy abstract-block wool sweater £35. Navy and white multi-striped Indian cotton shirt £25. Both from Crolla, 35 Dover St, W1. Lovat green wool trousers from Browns, 27 South Molton St, W1. Mocassin laced cape-soled shoes, £24 from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW3. Hair by Kevin at Michaeljohn.

Photographs by Nick Briggs.

James Conlon dons white tie and tails as other men slip on a sweater. He is the leading young conductor of his generation, travelling through Europe from his native America for nine months of the year. On Friday and next week at the Festival Hall the London Philharmonic Orchestra will interpret from his baton the great romantic composers - Liszt, Berlioz and Brahms.

In private, 33-year-old James Conlon is not the flamboyant figure he appears to be as master of an orchestra. And in spite of his burgeoning fame he is determined to hold on to his own private life, preferring to keep a low profile - literally, since that is the view that many of his audience have of him in concert.

"There are people in America who live off knowing what music stars eat for breakfast," he says. "I don't want to lose the privileges of being a private person."

For his performance Conlon always wears conventional tails, a tuxedo or white dinner jacket for the summer.

"Tails are comfortable to wear and give more freedom than a regular jacket," he says. "Conductors are almost the only people left who wear them and I think they look good - even if the concert audiences now show up in anything but evening dress."

Other musicians - from Riccardo Muti to Liberace have been known to add their own sartorial style to the concert hall. James Conlon thinks differently. "I believe that the only drama appropriate to an orchestra should be in the



music, not in the extraneous drama of clothes," he says.

His private wardrobe consists of high style suits, from internationally fashionable tailors like Cerruti and Armani. He buys mainly off-the-peg, although a trip to Hongkong yielded some made-to-measure suits - and a new set of tails.

He inevitably wears casual clothes when studying a score or relaxing between performances, but he prefers the sharper angles of tailoring. "I always feel," he says drily, "that only people like Charlton Heston know so perfectly how to sprawl."

The self-conscious, macho Italian style is decidedly not his own, even though Italy - its architecture and antiquities - is his first love. "I feel my soul is in the Mediterranean countries," he says. "It's a strange paradox that I should have made my first trip to Europe only when I was 20. Yet now when I go back to New York I love it much more than I used to."

The geometrically patterned sweaters, fine flannels and Lovat green wool trousers that Conlon chose for the photographs reflect his compromise between comfort and elegance.

"I don't think about my power as a conductor," he claims. "It is such a fragile thing. I realize constantly how little I can do. I see conducting as a sobering and humbling experience."

Rus in urbe

"This is a customer-led boom," says Marks & Spencer of its range of tailored tweed jackets, introduced this winter by public demand.

Men are smartening themselves up by disinterring the tweed jackets buried by pop fashion twenty years ago. It is part of the "public school" look, made fashionable by *Bridehead*. Another Country and an emphasis on reactionary chic.

Designers are in the vanguard of the new feel for country tweeds - especially master tailor Yves Saint Laurent. He has played on that favourite French theme of "Le British Look" to produce a range of lightweight tweeds for jackets and suits that would not frighten the horses.

The point about the new tweeds is that they are designed for young men and for work, rather than the middle-aged man's idea of weekend tweeds. "It's a country look for the city," says Austin Reed's Graham Tonge about a soft tweed jacket with Norfolk pockets.

M & S is even selling the tweeds as two way outfits: a tweed jacket with matching trousers or toning flannels, so that you buy three pieces and have twice the wear from them.



Illustrations by JOHN BABBAGE



Fern green herringbone jacket with rust and blue overstripe and leather buttons, matching plus fours £290. White cotton button-down shirt with green, rust and blue check £27. Knitted tie £3.99. Tan leather belt £25.50. Knitted long socks £7.25. All from Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 84 Brompton Road, SW3 and 73 New Bond Street, W1.



Sage green and peat brown birdseye check tweed jacket, 100 per cent wool, in green only, 36in-46in in small, medium and long fittings, £39.95 from major Marks & Spencer stores. Sage green worsted trousers £19.99, also in brown, beige, blue, flannel or cord, sizes 32in-42in. Windowpane check shirt, brushed cotton, in green, blue, brown, £12.50. Flat tweed cap £5.99. All available from most Marks & Spencer stores.

Lovat green Norfolk-style jacket in chevron herringbone wool, sizes 36in-44in, by Oscar Jacobson £110. Green flannel trousers, also grey, navy, brown, charcoal, 32in-40in, £29.50. Both from all branches of Austin Reed. Cream Vivella button-down shirt £23.95; yellow knitted tie £8.25 by Christian Dior, both from Austin Reed, Regent Street.

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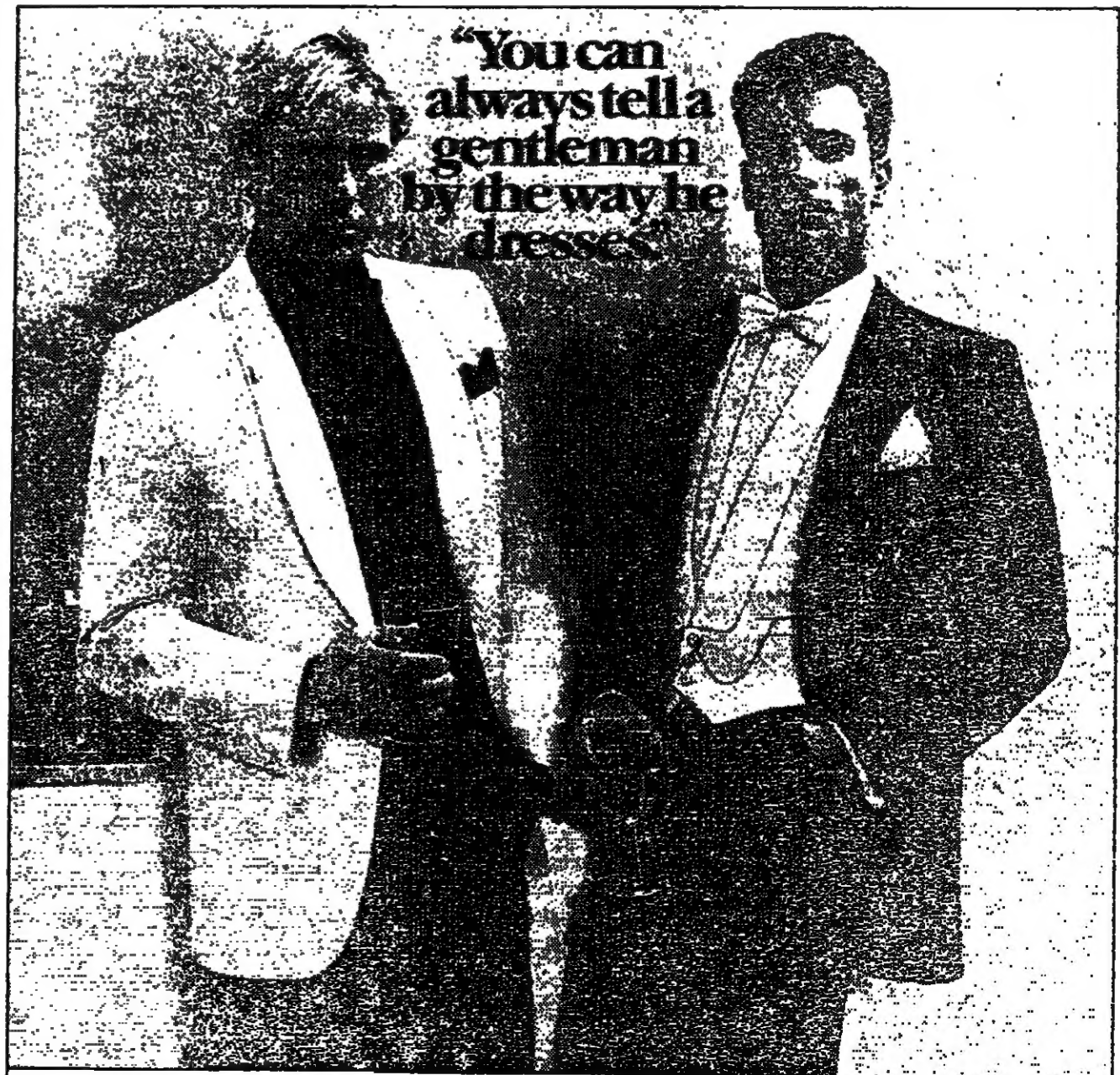
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THE TIMES DIARY

Abbey habit?

Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, the Chief Rabbi, has pledged the support of the Jewish community to the restoration of Westminster Abbey following an intriguing appeal by the Duke of Edinburgh.

As president of the money-raising Westminster Abbey Trust, Prince Philip took advantage of the recent discovery in the Abbey's archives of some letters from Jewish merchants to the Crown enclosing money towards the rebuilding of the abbey in the thirteenth century in order to facilitate his appeal.

At the Prince's suggestion Sir Immanuel is now having talks with Sir John Davis, who is leading the appeal for money for the cleaning and repair of the abbey, to discuss ways of enlisting Jewish support.

Conscious of Jewish associations with Westminster Abbey, including the Jerusalem Chamber and works of Jewish interest in the Abbey library, Sir Immanuel is anxious to overcome religious reservations about his support.

In a letter to Prince Philip he says: "The support of a house of worship of another faith is in a rather special category, and I want to explore with Sir John the possibility of associating the approach of Jewish donors with some phase of the appeal not directly connected with worship, such as perhaps the library or other amenities provided by the abbey."

Top-scoring job

The Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), a leading forum for military debate in Britain for 152 years, has just placed itself under civilian command for the very first time.

Sir Clive Rose, a retired diplomat, has succeeded General Sir Harry Tuzo as chairman of the ruling council in a move comparable with that of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) which recently did the same thing in reverse by picking an admiral as its new director.

The RUSI, most of whose members are military men, serving or retired, stands in Whitehall opposite the equestrian statue of Earl Haig - who knew a thing or two about turning civilians into cannon fodder.

But Sir Clive's neo-military credentials are impeccable anyway. Not only did he crown a distinguished Foreign Office career as British ambassador to Nato but served during the war in the Rifle Brigade - now part of the Royal Green Jackets whose soubriquet, "The Black Mafia" reflects their success in winning top jobs in the Army.

BARRY FANTONI



"But when will Terry Wogan sleep?"

Under the Weber

Pretty clarinetist Sabine Meyer, whose appointment last year to the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra landed its conductor, Herbert von Karajan in hot water, seems unable to avoid controversy. Her first recording has now been angrily challenged by *Gramophone Magazine*, on the grounds that what purports to be a chamber work by Carl Maria von Weber is, in fact, the unquestioned Opus 32 of a man called Küffner. Naturally, Weber's name sells better, and it is true that the work was once loosely attributed to him. The record company, Deutsche Grammophon, believes it has satisfied the *Trade Descriptions Act*, by placing Küffner's name in brackets behind Weber's on the cover. It has also offered to provide a revised sleeve note for anyone who wants, but refuses outright to remove the spurious name of Weber from the disc.

Bewitched

Is the forthcoming attraction on *Psychics and Mystics* at the Brighton Conference Centre beginning to take its toll of Derek Gladwin, chairman of the Labour conference arrangements committee? Referring yesterday to the private witch-hunt session on the expulsion of Militant supporters, Gladwin drew the attention of delegates to resolutions on "witchcraft".



Telephone engineers who, among other things, are responsible for installing official phone taps are themselves beset by security problems. A six-man committee of the Post Office Engineering Union, drawing up plans for guerrilla action against the Government's privatization programme, is meeting amid strict security and has now resorted to the use of code names. This is to prevent leakages of information before the action starts. A work-to-rule which started yesterday is, according to an early seepage, code-named *Jan* - that is "J" for international telephone exchanges.

PHS

John Barry on the dilemma of independent deterrence

Mr Bush's reducing medicine

Once again the appalling candour endemic to American politicians has embarrassed their reclusive British allies. Just when Whitehall was congratulating itself that the issue of the British and French nuclear missiles had been removed from the negotiating tables at Geneva, Vice-President George Bush has apparently replaced it. He told reporters at a lunch in Washington last Thursday that an answer had to be found for the British and French missiles in the "idealistic goal of significant reductions" in the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers was to be achieved.

The subsequent flurry of explanations and clarifications has done no more than tidy up the edges. But the core of his remarks remains uncomfortably true. Right now these allied missiles are excluded from all consideration, and as he said: "Someone has to come up with a better answer to that".

It was bad luck for Sir Geoffrey Howe that Bush's musings should have followed so closely upon the Foreign Secretary's own reference to the topic in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly. The contrast between the Vice-President's bristling commensurate and the Foreign Secretary's carefully crafted ambiguities was striking.

"It would be absurd, as things stand," he said, "for us to seek to trade reductions with a superpower. But we have never said 'never'. On the contrary, we have made it clear that, if the Soviet and United States strategic arsenals were very substantially reduced, and if no significant changes had occurred in Soviet defensive capabilities, Britain would want to review her position and to consider how best she could contribute to arms control in the light of the reduced threat."

Sifted for policy implications, that offered eight propositions:

1. That the size of nuclear force Britain needs is so intimately related to the scale of the Soviet arsenal that only after substantial Soviet reductions could Britain consider cutting her own force.

2. That developments in the size or sophistication of Soviet ballistic missile defences are a determinant of British nuclear needs.

3. That if the Soviets substantially cut their nuclear forces, this would reduce the threat to Britain.

4. That Britain could at any future time be so confident that the Soviet Union had abandoned particular capabilities against this country that we in turn could change our targeting requirements against the Soviet Union.

5. That Britain either has now, or will have in the foreseeable future, a nuclear force large enough to be cut while still remaining adequate to our needs.

6. That the British government actually has a coherent policy as to what our nuclear "needs" are.

7. That the only form of negotiation open to Britain would be a straight trading of reductions with the Soviet Union.

8. That, in the meantime, a hint that Britain would at some stage be prepared to consider a unilateral reduction in her forces is an adequate arms control policy.

Now, all or some, or none, of these propositions may be true. My own score card runs: proposition 2



"...it might end, you know," said Alice to herself, "in my going out altogether, like a candle."

certainly true; propositions 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 very dubious; proposition 5 more complicated than it seems. The point is that no British government has ever published any evidence to substantiate even one of them.

The eighth proposition - that Howe's statement is adequate at least as a holding operation - differs from the others, of course, in that it refers to matters of fact or well-established/denied theory. Howe's statement, by contrast, is a political judgment. Will it in fact suffice?

The first point to be made is that Howe's idea of reductions after a super power deal is at odds with Bush's apparent view that allied systems need to be included before a deal is possible. Bush is surely right. The Soviet Union has good reason to take British and French nuclear modernization plans seriously. It will not be assuaged by Howe's statement; would a British government be content with so vague a Soviet promise?

The other point, however, is that an offer to include the British and

French missiles would make not the slightest difference to the fading prospects for the Euro-missile talks at Geneva - unless the offer were accompanied by the concession that Moscow really wants, which is that no American long-range nuclear weapons will be deployed in Europe.

But if Nato were willing to offer this, then Moscow would strike a deal regardless of the British and French systems. So in substance our missiles are irrelevant to those talks.

But they continue to have a political resonance. Andropov's offer to talk to reduce SS-20 deployments in Europe to match British and French systems has a superficial "fairness" which has given it great appeal in Western Europe. The scale of Labour's defeat may have castrated the "peace movement" in Britain; and in Germany the prospects for a "hot autumn" suddenly look a good deal cooler. But, as every opinion poll demonstrates, the crowds on the streets are only a fraction - and a tiny one at that - of millions in Western Europe who remain perturbed by the implications of Nato's planned deployments.

In the long run, a prudent political leader like Mrs Thatcher needs to do everything she can to reassure that silent majority, because, in the debates which are only just starting about the wider problems of Nato's nuclear strategy, she and her colleagues throughout Europe are going to need all the political credit they can muster. So the issue goes much wider than merely the immediate degree of dissent over Pershing and cruise missiles.

Chancellor Kohl sees this. For more than a year his people have been making it clear to Britain (and to France) that Bonn would be relieved if the allied missiles could be brought unequivocally within one or other arms control forum. The phrases have been polite, even oblique, but the concern is real. Washington has indicated, just as politely, that in principle the US had some sympathy with Bonn's position - though the technical question about precisely how British and French systems might be included in, say, START have daunted American analysts.

Up to now, Britain has had two allies for inaction. France, we have always said, would never agree to include its own nuclear forces in any negotiation, so nothing would be gained by Britain's inclusion. But President Mitterrand had begun to undercut that. In little-noticed remarks of his own at the United Nations last week, Mitterrand talked of the possibility of a disarmament conference of the five main nuclear powers. So there is movement in Paris.

The second alibi for inaction has been that the small size of Britain's Polaris fleet precluded further reductions. But the spectacular increase in firepower conferred by the Trident II, which Britain is to acquire to replace Polaris, calls in question that argument, at least in the absence of a more detailed accounting by the government of the size of force Britain needs, and to accomplish what role. (Though my own estimate is that the Trident II in fact gives Britain less "surplus" than many people think.)

So there is no excuse for continued passivity. And Mrs Thatcher surely has good political grounds for movement. Arms control and disarmament remain according to the polls, one of her least persuasive policy areas; and Dr David Owen and the new Labour leaders will surely attack that weakness.

The Foreign Secretary's apparent wariness about actual negotiations may be well founded. As Henry Kissinger once said: "A thin man is very unwise if he challenges a fat man to a dieting contest. Should Britain, for example, demand a place at the START table, as Dr Owen envisaged doing when he was Foreign Secretary? How would Washington view that? But there are other ways of tackling the problem. In a recent address to Chatham House, Colonel Jonathan Alford of JISS made the interesting suggestion that Britain could announce some ceiling on the number of warheads it proposes to install on Trident."

The idea is worth exploring; and so is the question of what we might ask in return. But then, almost anything would be preferable to the present state of paralysis.

Roger Scruton

Responses from the house of the dead

Enoch Powell is surely right: we did over-react to the shooting down of the Korean airliner. For we treated this disaster as though actual human beings were accountable for it. We assumed, as we assume again and again, and always to our cost, that the Soviet system is one of rational decision-making, in which living, feeling creatures make choices for which they are subsequently held publicly liable. Until we learn that is not so, we shall be the victims of our own generosity, which leads us to interpret inhuman dangers in merely human terms.

If such an event happened in the West, there would be the following consequences: an outcry would be sent up by the media; the parliamentary opposition would join in, as would many members of the governing party, forcing the leadership to take action at the highest level. A public process of reclamation would be initiated, designed to discover the culprit and to punish him. The state would accept responsibility for its military arm, and admit moral and legal liability towards the victims. Compensation would be claimed, sued for, and awarded; apologies would be offered; and most important of all, steps would be taken to ensure that the episode did not recur. Such a process is rational, scrutable, and, above all, human. It is also the essential manifestation of self-correcting government.

It is important to realize that not one of those consequences could occur in the Soviet Union. All channels of communication are controlled by the state, and no journalist dares raise his voice in protest. There is no parliamentary opposition, and indeed no legal opposition of any kind. Nor is there any serious possibility of expressing publicly one's disagreement with the party line. In short, there is no public opinion in the Soviet Union - not, at least, in the proper sense of that expression, according to which it denotes a corrective pressure on the powers that be. No process of reclamation could be publicly initiated or conducted, nor could it be ascertained with any confidence who the culprit was, or under what instructions he had acted. The state could not assume legal responsibility, since it cannot be bound by the decisions of its law courts, nor would any individual be so foolhardy as to stand up and accuse it before a judge whose decision it controls.

No one is in a position to offer apologies sincerely, since no one is in a position to ensure that the episode will not recur. We are faced, not with an institution of human government, but with an impersonal machine which cannot adjust itself according to the logic of rational choice. Its logic is the logic of fear - a fear so ubiquitous that, when a recent member of a Russian delegation to Edinburgh University gave utterance to a human doubt about the Soviet action, he left the country cravenly protesting in the loudest possible terms that he had been tricked into expressing it. No doubt he is now being treated

professionally for his temporary mental disturbance. But we should not be blind to the truth that he revealed.

But surely, you will say, the Soviet system is controlled, in the end, by human beings? Surely there are people at the top, who have the power to respond to circumstances and to make the necessary adjustments? After all, what was our visitor, afraid of, if there are not people somewhere, with an interest in shutting him up and with the power to do so?

It is true that, on state occasions, a few old men shuffle on to the balcony of the Kremlin and raise their hands in zombie-like salutation. It is true that, when foreign statesmen visit, an unsmiling mask called Andropov is carried forward, and sometimes reaches towards them an unsteady pained hand. But can we be sure that these bodies are really alive, that the voice which speaks from their dry stiff faces is still the voice of a feeling creature, with responses of its own? I do not think so. Even at their most energetic, these bodies career about the stage of world politics as though controlled by a sightless mechanism. Energy is not life. And it is not life that distinguishes the ruined Andropov, from the sprightly Gromyko, who, like a headless chicken, struts about in pursuit of immutable purposes, unaware that the soul has fled.

When the missile was fired, the air was alive with orders. But whose? They vanished at once, like a chorus of spirits from *Faust*. No sooner was the deed accomplished than the process of oblivion was set in motion. The machine was beginning to fabricate evidence and counter-evidence, as each person, afraid for his neck, passed his story to his immediate commander. A collective and contradictory excuse eventually reached the Kremlin. Those at the top, acting from the same fear as those beneath them - for the system may strike at any time, without respect for rank - deliberated over whether to accept it. If they did so, it is not because they believed it to be true - truth can no more play a part in their calculations than any other concept derived from the honest interplay of human emotion. The excuse was accepted as the most likely propitiation, offered to a machine that daily threatens to destroy the power of those whom it raised into eminence.

The impersonality of the communist state is not easy to understand. The huge dangers with which its subjects are daily confronted seem to come from nowhere, while threatening everyone who accepts responsibility for his own existence and so dares to be a man. Franz Kafka described the workings of this machine in a prophetic book, the moral of which many of our statesmen, including Mr Powell, have yet to learn. When they have learnt it, they will also know why *The Castle*, along with every other work by Prague's greatest writer, is now banned in the country of his birth.

Paul Pickering

American football gets the bird

Hector the talking raven I adopted at London Zoo narrowly missed the nose of a noisy American tourist after the foolhardy man stuck it through the mesh of the cage saying: "I don't believe that crows are dangerous." As the two-inch beak lunged at him and the infernal creature clung on by razor-sharp talons to the bars shouting "Hector" at the top of his voice, the man became a believer.

The bird has been enormously tetchy of late, and you may suppose because of the large number of visiting Americans - he was banned from the Tower of London for his one-bird war against the US - but because of something he finds even more insulting. An American football team has been founded called the London Ravens.

Ravens of course are the most intelligent of birds and therefore would have nothing whatever to do with putting on many layers of padding and running at each other, heads down until they crashed. What is more, offending these peevish birds often results in the culprit meeting a hideous end.

London Ravens are run by an American-sounding Englishman Mr Max Henry-Randell: "The original people who formed the team and thought up the name were dropped because they were not good enough. I don't know where they went." The curse of Hector already appears to have been at work.

Why does anyone like the game? Mr Henry-Randell explained: "I went over to the States and played for 13 years. It is the most violent sport I know but there is a tremendous pleasure in working as a team. The whole object of the game is moving the ball up the field. It is in golf too, but whereas golfers just get to wear the occasional pretty sweater, football players have a whole wardrobe.

and went on with a list which could have escaped from a tutorial on structuralism.

"The Ravens are becoming the best team in Britain and ultimately we will go to the States. We are just finishing our summer season with a game against Northwich Spartans. He made it seem all very grand.

Unfortunately, according to the experts, British American football teams are what Charlie Brown and Snoopy are to baseball. "They are not even junior High School standard," said Dr Ken Thomas, referring to these Sunday afternoon gladiators.

Dr Thomas joined the brain drain in the 1960s and spent a lot of his time watching American football. While other academics were content to bring back the odd Navajo rug, he returned with an unbounded enthusiasm for the professional game and has written two books on the subject for Channel 4.

Not that he plays: "Do you think I'm that stupid? I'm a goose dripping wet and I regard my body as an insult to evolution. But I have been trying for 13 years to interest people in the game. The only trouble is that anyone thinks he can put on a helmet and pads and go out and play. But a central part of the game is physical contact and he is just going to get hurt. The American kids on TV will have been toughening themselves for 15 years."

The London Ravens have not had such practice: "We saw them play at American Air Force side," said Mr Phil Grace of *Touchdown* magazine. "They lost about 30-0 and some of them are still recovering from their injuries." This cheered Hector up.

"But they are the only British team with a full set of equipment," went on Mr Grace. "We are a little bit worried about pushing sport teams because it is a dangerous sport and breakages can be serious. Really the game is a mixture of ballet, chess and grievous bodily harm."

Hector was at first suspicious: I had something to do with the American team and has been demanding further contributions to his coffers to keep him in this through the winter. He also wants me to take him to a game next season where he can yell: "Who's a pretty boy then?" from the touchline, in the hope of encouraging more of the London Ravens into the accident yards. The bird is just a raven lunatic.



Seymour Hersh: "The boys are back... they're unbeatable"

He was offered the advance again, took it, and went Henry-hunting for four years. If Kissinger might seem yesterday's man, this side of the Atlantic, the US does not seem to have lost its appetite for more details: the book has so far sold 150,000 copies. His contacts in the Washington bureaucracy have been nurtured and traded with during a career which had begun as an agency reporter covering the Pentagon and subsequently taken off with the first detailed description of the My Lai massacre in Vietnam. As with many left-of-centre Americans of his generation, Vietnam has loomed large in his life: in the late 1960s, he went on the anti-war lecture circuit and was briefly press secretary to the doomed presidential campaign of Senator Eugene McCarthy.

Meeting Hersh, it is difficult to imagine how his interviewees find enough space between his tumbling sentences to give him so much material. He talks like a man running to stay ahead of new things that are occurring to him to say. It is not difficult to picture him - as his detractors sometimes have - yelling down the phone at reticent sources. People describe him as driven and he gives the faint impression of lingering regret that he did not break all Watergate.

He did run Woodward and Bernstein a close second, moving into the gap they left when the

Washington Post team took a breather, playing squash with Woodward one night a week and happily claiming that if the story had come his way he would have done it as well as his juniors. He is not modest; explaining why sources came to him with the documentary evidence rather than to others in a city crowded with media people, he says: "They thought I had the energy, brains and honesty to do it."

He was once quoted as saying: "I keep thinking of all the money Woodward and Bernstein got. But then that's what helped create the mystique about investigative reporting. I can't really complain. It's put money in my pocket too."

Hersh's indictment of Kissinger is driven by the urge to expand the boundaries of what people understood as Watergate. My definition of Watergate is different from most people's. Most people think of it as the burglary, leading into judicial and congressional investigation, the threat of impeachment and then Nixon's resignation.

"My definition is that within two months of the 1969 election, B-52 were bombing Cambodia, within 21 months they were wiretapping 70 people, later the CIA were in Chile and into domestic spying. Nixon had discovered that he could get away with it. A whopper became a right. Those guys were egregious, but the point of the book - and maybe I put it too succinctly - is that in the

lack of integrity and arrogance that let you decide what's good for the commonwealth that's built into the job, Nixon was no different from Kennedy, Johnson, Ford or Carter."

Could he really envisage diplomacy which did not involve secrecy and manipulation? "Obviously not. The secrecy about the opening of diplomatic relations with China was necessary. My point is that it's a question of degree. Nixon and Kissinger's enemies were never the Russians and the Chinese, they were the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Defence. It was all power to the White House and by any definition it was excessive."

One US president to whom Hersh is slightly grateful is Ronald Reagan, who accelerated Kissinger's rehabilitation by appointing him head of the bipartisan commission on Central America, and which accelerated sales of the book.

"The boys are back" says Hersh. "They're unbeatable. I might as well give up and go back to doing my copywriting. I've discovered doing all this that one of the big myths of our time is the 'power of the press'. I did a lot of stories about the CIA. They set up a very powerful Senate committee to look into it. Now look: the CIA is everywhere. Net effect: not much."

*Kissinger, *The Price of Power* by Seymour H. Hersh, published by Faber & Faber at £15.

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BACK TO SQUARE ONE

Miss Patricia Hewitt, who is Mr Neil Kinnock's new head of public relations, plainly hopes to bring to her new job the skills of thought-management she learned as secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Somewhat ominously, she told a BBC-TV interviewer yesterday about her approach to the presentation of Labour policy. "We're going to have to control people like you," she told her interviewer, with the most affable of smiles, in order to make sure that Labour put over the message it wanted to put over.

It is not so easy to condition the media of communications on behalf of the politicians as it sometimes is on behalf of a small pressure group in private words to media friends. For the main business of the politicians is to speak for themselves through television and newspapers to the public, and when the politicians of a party do not speak with agreement on major questions of policy, the public notices. There is fortunately not much that public relations experts can do to prevent it.

There is certainly little that Miss Hewitt, or even Mr Kinnock, can do to explain it away if the politicians who wish to form the next Labour government cannot bring themselves to agree on a defence policy which is supported by a sufficient number of their followers to make it a practical proposition, and is also acceptable to the public. The

ruption over defence policy in the National Executive Committee on the very day of Mr Kinnock's election as leader showed how difficult this will be.

The "disunity" which contributed so much to Labour's election defeat was nowhere more palpable than over defence policy. Labour was officially committed to the unconditional British renunciation of all nuclear weapons and the removal of all US nuclear weapons from Britain. Struggling against this policy, however, the most responsible part of the old Labour leadership argued that Poland should at least be thrown into international arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union as a bargaining counter. That was also the sense of a new defence policy statement agreed by the NEC last week, which also had the effect of removing the pre-election commitment to achieve a non-nuclear strategy in a single parliament. It seemed at least to offer Mr Kinnock a more open position from which to fashion a modified defence policy.

Yet on Sunday, the NEC contradicted this hope by refusing to accept a request from Mr Kinnock that the conference should be asked tomorrow to remit an out-and-out unilateralist resolution put forward by the Transport and General Workers' Union. This proposes that all nuclear weapons systems should be scrapped "unconditionally"

and is therefore an uncompromising reassertion of pre-election policy. Mr Kinnock's wish that it should be remitted, however, can only mean that he accepts the need for a shift from the policy which the nation rejected.

That must be right in logic as well as political expediency. The general assumption of recent Labour defence policy, which purports to see no conflict between membership of NATO and its anti-nuclear defence policy, is inconsistent enough, but that is nothing to the illogicality of jettisoning Poland unconditionally without even trying to get any advantages from relinquishing it. Mr Kinnock himself seems to understand this. However much he may deny it, his objection to the word "unconditionally" is an attempt to change policy just as much as the TGWU's resolution is an attempt to keep it unchanged. If, as seems more probable, the conference tomorrow passes the TGWU resolution by a two-thirds majority, Labour will again be saddled with an unqualified unilateralist resolution (contradicting the essence of the NEC's own statement) and with a leader and deputy leader who are known to be trying to escape towards a multi-lateralist position. The Labour Party will be back where it was in disunity and the most skilled media management will not disguise it.

FUNDING FOR THE ARTS

Our national museums are funded directly by government. This arrangement suits them well. Our national performing companies, on the other hand, are funded indirectly through the Arts Council, which distributes an annual grant between 1,200 different entities. One third of its grants to English companies goes to just four, the big national drama, ballet and opera companies, whose status as world centres of excellence cannot be kept up at cut rate. The other claimants loudly protest that this disparity is shameful evidence of elitism and waste.

Yesterday's report on the Royal Opera and the Royal Shakespeare Company sets out options for eliminating this perpetual strife, by making grants directly to them. By implication, the same change could also be made in the funding of the National Theatre and the Coliseum, and then the Arts Council would be spared (or largely spared) the invidious task of deciding what share they should have, and could concentrate on satisfying its other clients, who would no longer have an interest in deriding the national companies. A proposal on similar lines was made last year by a Commons committee, with emphasis on the analogy with national museums.

The analogy is dubious, and the proposal is naive. There is less politics in the activities of

museums, and less room for argument about good housekeeping. The Arts Council has responded with energetic hostility, and no wonder, because the plan would effectively deprive it of what has generally been regarded as its central function. It was created to protect the performing arts from direct political pressure through subsidy, and to protect governments from having to make visible discriminations between curious-looking activities with few votes in them. The drama in which it has had to play that role for 30 years has been that of reconciling "spread" and "standards" - of encouraging the growth of new audiences without jeopardising the quality of work in the big four companies.

The council cannot take all the credit for the immense advances that have been made in that time, but the scale of the change is indicated by the fact that in 1960 the Royal Opera House alone took about half the total subsidy disbursed, while only a tenth as many companies as today received subsidy. Acrimony has accompanied the change, and continues today, because it is part of the process of reconciling conflicting claims. As for the charges of extravagance, they are rejected again by yesterday's report, as they were by the Commons committee. The "two or three people of suitable artistic, financial and

business experience and standing" whom the report proposes the Government should appoint to advise it on grant levels for the "big four" would be manifestly ciphers: the buck would stop with the government.

This major step towards political centralism will have its effect on local support - on the councils which as a matter of national policy have been enjoined over the years into making funds available for local companies. This process has done much to improve links between performers and their communities. The change would reinforce the effect of the government's plans to abolish the six metropolitan counties, which has grave and as yet scarcely-considered dangers for local ties with the arts. The major cities have historically fostered the arts as an aspect of civic pride. Cities can afford such pride, within limits, but districts have neither the resources nor the motive. The state will have to step in to cover part or the whole of the shortfall. Councils all over Britain will see, and ask why they should trouble to find money for the arts from their own hard-pressed budgets. The national arts lobby may well rally to the big four companies and leave the Arts Council grant vulnerable. And all the bricksbats, and more, which at present fall on the patient shoulders of Sir William Rees-Mogg will fall on those of the Minister of the Arts.

TRUTH ON TRIAL

The Polish Government's declared intention of staging a trial of four leading members of the Workers' Defence Committee (KOR) on serious charges of plotting against the state is depressing confirmation that the abolition of martial law was a farce performed to gain concessions from the West rather than a genuine attempt to seek some conciliation between people and regime. The script is poorly written and badly performed, but General Jaruzelski appears to believe that if he perseveres long enough he may eventually have some success in reducing active support for Solidarity at home and encouraging indifference abroad. Mr Arthur Scargill's criticisms of Solidarity suggest that this belief is not without some foundation.

One of the few indications that the Polish Government is capable in any way of moving with the times is its use of television for the particularly sordid propaganda. In August the underground Solidarity leader Wladyslaw Harelk was produced to read on television a written statement full of official propaganda clichés in which he described as futile his former clandestine activities. This form of anti-dissident action has been widely applied in the USSR for more than a decade and seems yet another aspect of Moscow's fraternal help for General Jaruzelski. One of the earliest

examples was the televised "confessions" of Father Dmitry Dudko after he had been subjected to months of intensive interrogation. On his release he expressed his bitter regret at having yielded to pressure and fully revealed the extortionate methods used.

The regime operates on the conviction that more people see the televised performance than learn of the genuine explanation circulated months later in clandestine publications: it is hoped that if enough mud is thrown, some will stick. The crude fabrications against Mr Lech Walesa illustrate this point. Even if no-one is fooled by the original programme, a tiny seed of doubt may be planted in some minds to be nourished later by some of the worse aspects of human nature: spite, envy and a sneaking delight at the humbling of the eminent.

Western broadcasts in Polish help combat this shameful process by spreading the information published in the underground or underground newspapers still appearing in Poland and passed eagerly from hand to hand. One of the KOR leaders now facing trial, the historian Adam Michnik, had his letters from prison printed by the clandestine *Cricle* publishing house. The weekly bulletin of *Warsaw Solidarity* *Tygodnik Mazowiecki* recently carried an interview in which Mr Michnik

welcomed the forthcoming trial which he said would be "grotesque" and would compromise the authorities, not the accused. He called for a broad front of civic action in stubborn resistance to the repression of liberties, and predicted that it would be a "long march", but one which could be helped by imminent "upheavals" in the USSR. The choice was between decay. He had few illusions about the outcome of the trial: "The Polish judiciary is the most liberal in the world when it comes to interpreting evidence".

It is indeed the regime and not the defendants who are on trial. Spreading information and encouraging discussion on how to solve the country's dire problems are not unlawful. It is the authorities who have lied, broken agreements, wrongfully arrested their opponents, and killed unarmed demonstrators. The West can demonstrate its abhorrence for such abuse of power by continuing its economic sanctions, which Vladimir Lakhter, a deputy chairman of the Soviet state planning committee Gosplan has admitted to be effective, forcing the USSR to provide alternative supplies of scarce raw materials and spare parts. Final responsibility rests with Moscow, and it is right that the West's protest should be felt there.

Strong line with the Kremlin

From Dr David Panton
Sir, Your leading article of October 1 was deeply disappointing and disturbing in its unqualified support for Mrs Thatcher's bellicosity in Washington.

Not everyone in this world feels obliged to owe allegiance either to the Pentagon or the Kremlin. No country in this world has a monopoly of virtue, or peace, or freedom, least of all the United States and to offer unquestioning support to the latter contributes nothing to international harmony or to the relief of tension. Rhetoric can kill.

Neither Mrs Thatcher nor your leading article took the slightest account either of the non-aligned nations or of the fact that Great Britain is still nominally at least a sovereign country. Has Mrs Thatcher no conception of the need for this country to take its own initiatives in international disarmament rather than blindly march along behind whatever president happens to sit in the White House?

Those of us who endorse the Prime Minister's radical and realistic policies at home would be immensely heartened if she would only show the same kind of down-to-earth, no-nonsense approach to foreign affairs instead of indulging in the kind of demagogic cold war hysteria which leaves no one but the military hardliners who complement each other's activities in the armed forces of the two superpowers.

Mrs Thatcher should be content to be herself, self-made, not a pale and rather dangerous replica of Winston Churchill. I don't know what she does to the Russians, but by God she frightens me.

Yours very truly,
DAVID PANTON,
27 Gable Road,
Stretton,
Swansea,
October 1.

From Dr E. L. Rutherford
Sir, You report the Prime Minister today as saying: "We had our Polaris deterrent long before there were any ICBMs stationed in Europe, or before they were even thought of".

This statement is curious, since the first British Polaris boat was not operational until June, 1968. Russia already had 250 missiles capable of delivering megaton warheads on Europe in 1958: various sources give figures as high as 750 missiles by 1963.

The truth seems to be that the Prime Minister wishes to dismiss any missiles before the 1950s as of no consequence, which would imply the justice of the "zero option". Her willpower may bring about a political consensus in the West that this is so, but the adverse consequences if Russia does not agree must be faced by all of us.

Should not the Prime Minister's case be based on something more solid than mere statements?

Yours faithfully,
EVAN RUTHERFORD,
63 Greenhill,
Wirksworth,
Derby,
September 30.

Funding of health care

From Dr Alan B. Shrank
Sir, Mr Bruce-Gardner (feature, September 28) suggested that patients in mainland EEC countries like France use medical services more efficiently because the funding of health care through compulsory insurance obliges most patients to pay their care before claiming reimbursement.

Surely a far more important attribute of an insurance-based system of funding medical care is that it is demand-determined. Those requiring health care seek it; insurance agencies, whether managed by the state, trade unions or private insurance companies, pay the charges and, as costs rise, premiums and taxes rise to meet them.

The level of service is thus determined by public demand. Furthermore, more funds go where there is more demand and the better care offered. This is in total contrast to the UK system, where the level of quality of medical care is determined by Government, while alone decides how much of the gross domestic product is spent on health.

EEC countries spend an average of 40 per cent more on health care than we do, but this provides for enough general medical facilities to avoid waiting lists for consultations and admissions to hospital for treatment as well as for special facilities like kidney units. Thus the elderly and the young are not denied life-saving care, which is the position in the UK, to its utter disgrace.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN B. SHRANK,
20 Crescent Place,
Town Walls,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire,
September 28.

Body and mind

From Professor Michael Baum

Sir, Two recent letters in *The Times* have finally crystallised the central issue in the "body and mind" controversy. Denis Haviland (September 14) dismisses the British Medical Association (BMA) enquiry which will be produced, claiming that it will produce "little more than nonsense", whereas John Dawson (September 21) reiterated the BMA stance on scientific method as a philosophy for approaching the truth about the value of alternative therapies.

The controversy therefore does not relate to the methods of treatment espoused by the orthodox and alternative schools but to the philosophical approach to their evaluation. The philosophy of alternative medicine dates back to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cause of some troubles at TV-am

From Mr Peter Jay

Sir, Derrick Mercer, in his otherwise excellent article (*The Times*, September 30), writes:

As with the more public blood-letting at TV-am, it is the fire of the mock-voiced politicians to explain that lifts the internal melodrama into something of public consequence.

It must have seemed so easy in the mid-1970s when Peter Jay and John Birt, now programme controller at London Weekend Television, coined the phrase that came to haunt Jay at TV-am.

There are three misconceptions here. (a) The "internal melodrama" was logically and historically unconnected with the "mission to explain" (or any other objective programme or business consideration) and should not be dignified as of "public consequence" by bogus association with such serious ideas; (b) It did not seem at all easy in the mid-seventies to challenge the most cherished preconceptions of the "green eye-shade and suede-jacket" establishment of television news-and-current-affairs with its twin inheritance of reflexes from the Gatheshead news desk and from Hollywood; and (c) I am not at all haunted by the phrase (though I would rather people remembered that I always coupled it with "an equal mission to entertain") that I always spoke of "a popular daily newspaper of the air" and that the model I always cited was Sydney Jacobson's *Daily Mirror*, only by my failure in the first few weeks even to try to make the kind of programmes we had talked about and the undeserved damage which this failure caused to the careers of many excellent and

dedicated people - presenters, reporters, technicians, salesmen and others - whose fault it absolutely was not.

The reasons why at TV-am, instead of Jacobson's vigorous and intelligent *Mirror*, we got *The Guardian* without the flair, are too tedious - and too painful - to explain here. Suffice it to say that the captain of the ship should accept, did accept, and does accept the blame - for being so preoccupied with the business, sales and operations parts of his ship that he failed till battle was joined to realize sufficiently what was happening (and not happening) in programmes.

What matter now are the lessons for programme-makers, just as set out in the mid-seventies, these are that the idea is valid, that it needs the right resources and that, like most successful long-running television news shows, it needs time (usually a year or two) for success so that the product can be fine-tuned and the public can be accustomed to it.

Derrick Mercer had neither resources, nor time. TV-am (mark one) had resources, but failed to try to implement its mission and, anyway, had almost no time at all. *Newsnight* has had some pooled news-and-current-affairs resources, has had time - as well as talented pioneers like George Carey and Peter Snow - and has therefore deserved its increasing success.

Yours etc,
PETER JAY,
The Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2,
September 30.

Forestry policy

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, I am not surprised that UN Economic Commission for Europe forestry experts (September 23 report) have defended British forestry policy against such alternative means of ensuring timber resources as were put forward by Mr Philip Stewart in his letter (September 20). Perhaps the case against Mr Stewart needs to be spelt out from a more purely British angle.

Mr Stewart says we should stop spending public money on upland forestry (and also on upland farming), leaving those areas for "conservation and recreation." The meaning of conservation in this context I do not understand. As to recreation, certainly it would be possible to maintain a good deal of deer-stalking and grouse-shooting on land above (say) 1,250 ft. On the lower slopes, however, we would within eight years find ourselves with impenetrable secondary jungle, useless for human recreation and fit only for its ancient denizens, wild boar and wolves.

This secondary jungle, I note, is to form "a resource for some future generation to use", presumably by felling it. Why should it be proper for future generations to exploit resources denied to us?

Next, we in Britain should "invest in the industries of the future" (everyone knows about them, of course) so that we can "pay for imports of wood".

Now, a few years ago we went into North Sea oil at vast expense because we could no longer rely on importing cheap foreign oil. Are timber-growing countries automatically exempt from having leaders like Khomeini and Gaddafi?

The proper place to produce the world's timber is in the tropics, where... land and labour are cheap. No doubt but that the land and labour ready and willing to be exploited by British capital? (I said "capital", not capitalists - the last great British attempt to secure essential supplies by the employment of cheap foreign labour was undertaken by Mr Attlee's government: it was called the Groundnuts Scheme).

Mr Stewart tells us that the overseas countries concerned will be expected to introduce "appropriate forms of land ownership", but neglects to identify the appropriate form of land ownership for tropical timber-growing. Which British Ambassador would care to instruct Mrs Gandhi on the right form of land-ownership for India? And if we wanted mahogany from Nicaragua or cedar from Lebanon?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST,
Archie's Crag,
Hazelbank,
By Lanark,
September 24.

Inner-city churches

From Mr John Hemming

Sir, I was delighted to read your Science Correspondent's report (September 26) about Aberdeen University's research into benefits of discarding superfluous letters from English spelling. Computers and poor readers would not be the only beneficiaries from such a reform.

I recently helped a visiting Brazilian professor rehearse a paper he was to read to a medical conference. He was naturally struggling with the pronunciation of such words as "rough" and "bow". He finally said: "We in the medical world and we Brazilians generally

need a universal language, and we want it to be English. Your language has a magnificent vocabulary and easy grammar. But it cannot be the universal language until you clear up your ludicrous spelling."

All other major European languages reformed their spelling during the past century. It is time we overcame our irrational attachment to relatively few maverick words, and followed suit. How splendid if George Bernard Shaw's dream of sensible spelling were achieved thanks to the needs of "information technology".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEMMING,
10 Edwards Square, W8.

a cross tacked on one end) can fulfil this function, represents the failure to recognise this abiding and necessary requirement of churches as buildings.

It is a failure which is all too common among those clergy, diocesan officials and architects who think of churches merely in terms of so much building plant, to be meted out and assessed by the same criteria as those used for banks and shops. When churches are demolished or made redundant in inner-city areas the Church in those areas dies also. When churches are maintained, loved and cared for, even a great financial cost and self-sacrifice of their congregations, the Church lives.

This pattern applies to any parish, but it is most self-evident in inner-city areas, where the deprivation and loss arising from demolition and redundancy are most keenly felt.

Yours faithfully,
C. HAMMOND,
2 Balmoral Terrace,
Shaw Lane,
Leeds,
September 21.

is prayer, its evaluation is scientific, therefore belonging to orthodox medicine.

Secondly, a passage attributed to Galen: "All who drink of this remedy recover in a short time, except those whom it does not help, who all die. Therefore it is obvious that it fails only in incurable cases."

Although the therapy is a medicine, its evaluation is non-scientific and would therefore find its place amongst the many panaceas employed by the practitioners beyond the fringe.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BAUM,
Cancer Research Campaign Clinical Trials Centre,
King's College Hospital Medical School,
Rayne Institute,
123 Goldharbour Lane, SE5,
September 23.

Counting cost of proposed cuts

From Mr Rodney Gent

Sir, The news published by you today (September 23) that the Government is having considerable difficulties with its plans to abolish the GLC and the metropolitan authorities comes as no surprise.

The objective of the election promise was to cut the cost of services to the ratepayer and, as in most things, the way to do this is to cut surplus staff. Unfortunately for the Government this had already been done in the case of the GLC by the last Conservative administration under Sir Horace Cutler. Appointments made by Ken Livingstone's administration may have been controversial, but they are relatively few in number.

The vast majority of staff will continue to be employed in their current jobs - for instance, however firm the command from Whitehall the Thames Barrier is not going to get up on its hind legs by itself.

As the officials at the Department of the Environment struggle with this problem they will also be aware of what has happened to the last two major functions stripped from the GLC and given to quangos. Both Thames Water and the ambulance service have increased in cost substantially. Indeed the ambulance service now carry fewer people and employ 400 more people to do it.

The antics of the few in local government should not disguise the better record of cost control of the many in comparison with national government. For all their sins locally elected councillors have done a better job than the Whitehall mandarins.

Accountability to the electorate concentrates the mind wonderfully - a fact that will, I hope, not escape the Secretary of State when he reveals his plans for reform. It should result, not in a group of quangos and aldermanic bodies to handle London-wide matters, but in a directly elected body to speak for London. That is not only the democratic way but also the Conservative way.

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY GENT,
National Chairman,
Tory Reform Group,
9 Pulpit Street, W1.

Pulpit politics

From Father Chris Dyckhoff, SJ

Sir, In one month I find myself quoted in *The Times*, attacked in *The Times* (Roger Scruton, September 27) and writing to *The Times* - all for the first time!

As you correctly reported (if briefly) in your later editions (September 6) I affirmed the value of Friday as a day for extra penance in memory of the day we call Good. I praise the willingness of young people to rise to this challenge by fasting in aid of developing countries and other such exercises.

In the light of these remarks I then said that I consider that a misapprehension of a rule of abstinence (not fasting, pace Mr Scruton) would not help either students' growth in faith or my work.

As one who has until now been able to work quietly, seeking to bring the good news of salvation to individuals and to show God's compassion to the sinner, it is disconcerting to find myself used (or rather, misused) in support of a thesis which is not borne out by the reality.

The fellow priests I met at the National Conference of Priests this month are hard-working, deeply devout and apostolic men with whom I am proud to be associated. Perhaps if your correspondent had been there he would not have so unjustly attacked them.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS DYCKHOFF,
Roman Catholic Chaplain,
University of East Anglia, Norwich.

Cost of children

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, It comes as no surprise to any parent to learn that it costs over £20,000 to raise a child to age 16, or that a 16 year old might absorb as much as 26 per cent of its parent's income (report, September 23).

What has always surprised me, however, was that, in light of such facts, any Government should have abolished the child tax allowance (except for children lucky enough to be the objects of avuncular or grand-parental covenants), thus putting those supporting children in no better position, tax-wise, than any others; indeed, often in a worse position, as wives without family responsibilities are better placed to take advantage of the married woman's earned income allowance.

Families above the breadline, who the great but silent majority, are not seeking state "help" in a situation they have brought about themselves; but they do expect recognition that, while they have children in their care, they have less taxable capacity than their fellows who have not that responsibility.

This recognition could be granted by restoring child tax allowances and by granting a full (adult) allowance to each parent, whether "earning" or not.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading, Berkshire.

A carve-up?

From Sir Robert Megarry

Sir, In 1811, John Purcell, a septuagenarian, killed some burglars with a carving knife (accounts of the number vary between two, three and four). For this, he was knighted.

Circumstances, of course, vary; but so do times change. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. E. MEGARRY,
5 Stone Building,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 3: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this evening at Wembley Arena attended the Gala Night of the Horse of the Year Show, in aid of the British International Equestrian Fund, and presented the rosette to the winner of the Lloyds Bank Riding for the Disabled Championship.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will open Moyra House, the new housing scheme for the frail elderly, at Gedling, Nottinghamshire, on October 20.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a reception to mark the 75th anniversary of Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England) at Fishmongers' Hall, on October 31.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. M. H. Ellison and Miss C. A. Harper
The engagement is announced of John, eldest son of His Honour Judge and Mrs J. H. Ellison, of Grove Green House, Egham, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B. A. Harper, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. G. C. Conit and Miss V. L. Mayne
The engagement is announced between Mario G. Conit, of Croydon, and Victoria Lisa Mayne, of Wokingham, Surrey.

Mr A. P. P. Fisher and Miss J. R. Edwards, WRAC
The engagement is announced between Neil Fisher, Royal Signals, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Fisher, of 30 Beaufort Gardens, Kitle, Gower, and Jenny, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Edwards, of Marford, Wrexham, Cheshire.

Mr A. P. Griffin and Miss G. C. Martine
The engagement is announced between Adrian, only son of Mr and Mrs Peter Griffin, of Hope Cove, Devon, and Giselle, elder daughter of Mr James Martine, of Kensington, and of Mrs James Martine, of Old Pollards Moor, Cadnam, Hampshire.

Mr S. C. Homer and Miss J. D. Powell-Brett
The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Homer, of Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, and Juliet, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derrick Powell-Brett, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Mr M. H. H. Bibington and Miss E. H. Bibington
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs K. H. Bibington, of Rugby, Warwickshire, and Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Bibington, of West Kirby, Wirral.

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COURT CIRCULAR

The Duke of Kent, as president of the Royal Institution, will preside at a meeting of the committee of managers at the institution, on November 7.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Lord Clark, OM, CH, will be held at St James' Cathedral, on Thursday, October 13, at 3.30.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Beverly Nichols will be held at the actor's church, St Paul's, Covent Garden, WC2, at noon on Wednesday, November 16.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Rev Professor Brian Heaney will be held in the Chapel of St John's College, Oxford, on Saturday, October 15, at 2.15 pm.

A Mass for Mr Richard (Dick) Dean will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral, on Friday, October 21, 1983, at 3.30 pm.

A memorial service for Mr Ronald Cocks-Hardy Home, will be held in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on Monday, October 31, 1983, at 5 pm.

Mr P. H. Kerr and Miss S. A. Vernon
The engagement is announced between Philip Harcourt, eldest son of the late Colonel W. H. Kerr and Mrs T. A. Kerr, of Brookvale, Newbury, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Vernon, of Stag Mill, Uplowman, Tiverton, Devon.

Mr G. C. P. Connor and Miss F. A. Searle
The marriage took place on September 29 at the Chapel of St Gino Connor, son of Mrs P. Connor, and the late Mr J. Connor, of Walton-on-Thames, and Miss Frances Searle, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Searle of Bath.

Mr V. J. M. Hill and Miss C. M. H. Goodall
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 1, at St Lawrence Jewry-Street, in the City of London, between Mr John Hill, elder son of the late Major V. M. Hill, and of Mrs L. H. Hill, and Miss Caroline Goodall, only daughter of Mr Peter Goodall and of Mrs Peter Goodall. The Reverend Basil Wainwright officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Susan Carmichael and Miss Claire Turnbull. Mr John Williams was best man.

Mr D. Lowe and Miss J. Hunter
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Ponies being rounded up during a Dartmoor drift, annual events that allow owners to identify and take them to their farms. Auctions of old mares and young stallions for slaughter are being held this week (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

Birthdays today

Sir Peter Blacker, MP, 62; Sir Terence Conran, 52; Air Chief Marshal Sir Kenneth Cross, 72; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Peter Dixon, 76; Basil D'Oliveira, 52; Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Drew, 76; Mr W. J. Evans, 84; Dr F. Dudley Hart, 74; Mr Charles Heston, 59; Sir John Hoeg, 71; Sir Michael Hordev, 72; Frank Keating, 46; Sir Hector Monro, MP, 61; Lord Rotherham, 80; the Right Rev Dr R. D. Say, 69; Mr Justice Sheldon, 70; Mr F. R. H. Swann, 79; Sir Rowland Wright, 68.

Latest appointments

Professor E. Christopher Zeeman, FRS, professor of mathematics at Warwick University, is visiting professor of mathematics at the Royal Institution.
Sir John Boles, director general of the National Trust, to be chairman of the Duchy of Cornwall advisory group on wildlife and the landscape.
Sir Donald Barrow, chairman of Midland Bank, to be a member of the National Economic Development Council.
Mr Colin Sandford, chairman of the advertising industry's code of advertising practice committee, to be a member of the Independent Broadcasting Authority's advertising advisory committee in succession to Mr John Jackson.
Captain R. I. T. Hogg, Director of Naval Operational Requirements, to be Flag Officer First Fleet and promoted Rear-Admiral in April 1984, in succession to Rear-Admiral J. J. Black.
Dr John Cullen, until recently deputy chairman of Robin and Hess (UK) Ltd, to be chairman of the Health and Safety Commission.

Mr George Carey, aged 40, editor of BBC Television's *Newsnight*, presented awards at the annual Beautiful Britain in Bloom ceremony hosted by Lord Pary at the Cafe Royal. The competition was organized by the Keep Britain Tidy Group and sponsored by Barratt the Builder.

Princess Michael presented trophies to the main award winners, Swansea, Harrogate, Kelsie and Lynton, and the Fula Lewis Keep Britain Tidy Trophy.

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Reception

The Earl of Ancrum, Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Scottish Office, was host last night at a reception at Edinburgh Castle on the occasion of the inauguration of the National Crime Prevention Campaign.

Dinners

Bakers' Company
Mr David Goble, Master of the Bakers' Company, presided at a dinner held at Bakers' Hall last night for members of the court and their guests. The speakers were Mr Hubert J. Smith, the Bishop of Truro and the Master of the Priory and the President of the National Crime Prevention Campaign.

The Bar and the Law Society
On the occasion of the opening of the legal year, the Chairman of the Bar, Mr Michael Wright, QC, and the President of the Law Society, Mr Christopher Hewetson, gave a dinner last night at Law Society's Hall on behalf of the English legal profession in honour of colleagues from Canada, the United States, Europe and other United Kingdom jurisdictions, and of representatives of the European Parliament, the economic and social committee and the Court of Justice of the European Community.

Beautiful Britain in Bloom awards
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Sale room

Rare European pottery fetches high prices

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's first important London sale of the autumn season yesterday was devoted to European pottery. It brought a total of £249,704, an exceptionally high figure reflecting the rarity of the pieces, but 29 per cent was left unsold.

The general trend in prices was neither up nor down compared with last summer, though the fall of the French franc against other currencies was reflected in lower prices for French faience.

With pieces of museum quality there is an area of uncertainty as to what will be allowed to leave its native country. Christie's was delighted that the French authorities had allowed a pair of colourful rococo wall appliques, made in Strasbourg in about 1750 by Paul Hanong, to leave France for sale.

Having allowed them out, the French authorities then bought them back. The Strasbourg Musée des Beaux Arts paid £18,360 for the pair (estimate £40,000 to £200,000). While there are a number of collectors prepared to pay prices up to £10,000 or so, there are too few to support a predictable market over that figure.

The greatest rarity of the sale was an Urbino dish of 1534 painted by Francesco Xanto Avelli da Rovigo with the story of Diana and Actaeon. It was sold at Christie's in 1973 for £24,150 but yesterday failed to find a buyer at £30,000 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000).

An Ansbach two-handled tureen and cover painted in about 1730, in imitation of a Chinese famille verte pot, made £17,288 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000). It is probably the only example of the type left in private hands.

A sale of decorative prints at Phillips totalling £72,100, with 15 per cent left unsold. As usual, Swiss dealers competing for Swiss views established the top prices. A hand-coloured etching by Balthasar Anton Dunker of the town, lake and environs of Zurich went to Laube for £4,620 (estimate £800 to £1,200).

US team assured of place in bridge semi-final
From a Bridge Correspondent, Stockholm

The seven-day bridge round robin ended on a dramatic note in Stockholm. With one round to play in the first stage of the Bermuda Bowl contest, with the United States leading the world, they were assured of a place in the semi-final.

New Zealand, with 205; Italy, 202; Pakistan, 196, and Sweden, 193, were all in contention for the final place at half-time in the final round. New Zealand led 152, 52-39, Brazil led Italy 15-12, and Sweden led Pakistan 18-12.

THE ARTS

Television Pumping fitness

The heart, seat of the soul and organ of love, is just a pump, said Dr Adrian Kantrowitz, an American heart transplant surgeon, in last night's *Horizon* programme. The artificial heart, on BBC2, "and we can make a pump".

Dr Kantrowitz, a man of large girth and humour, is one of those in favour of making artificial hearts. He has an ally in Dr William DeVries, the Salt Lake City surgeon who attached the Seattle dentist Dr Barney Clark to a metal and plastic heart in December 1982. Tethered to a huge power unit, Dr Clark lived for three months while the world's media assembled daily for briefings on his condition. He thought like Doctors Kantrowitz and DeVries, that it was worth the effort though others considered the technology not quite ready. Among the doubters was Dr Robert Jarvik, designer of the heart, but he changed his mind and cooperated.

Horizon took us through the work now proceeding in the United States on eight different versions of man-made hearts. Dr Jarvik is currently working on miniaturizing his, hoping to reduce it to an 8lb pack a man could carry in a shoulder-bag on a golf course.

Businessmen are keen on the artificial heart. One day, if its protagonists convince people that this is the way forward, there could be a market for 50,000 artificial hearts a year in the States alone, selling at around \$20,000 each, which is enough to make a capitalist heart skip a beat. There may even be a nuclear-powered heart, madly contemporary but potentially dangerous. The Seattle cardiologist Dr Tom Preston said that if the plutonium capsule were ruptured it could provide a lethal dose of radiation to 50,000 people.

To date, the National Health Institutes in the United States have spent £175m. on research on artificial hearts and *Horizon* gave a grisly picture of all the plumbing involved and its pros and cons.

Dr Denon Cooley, a world-renowned heart surgeon, is one of those who are sceptical about the direction. Dr Clark's ordeal, he thought, was not so much prolonging life as prolonging death. Dr Preston said that the cost of providing the needy with artificial hearts would be \$3 billion a year - three-quarters of the NIH budget. He thought it a "halfway technology and a palliative at best"; there were better ways of spending money.

As the need for transplant hearts exceeds the donors, the argument will continue. We can be grateful to Stuart Harris for his off-putting insight into the present state of the art, and maybe put a little more effort into keeping fit in the hope that medical attention of any kind can be avoided.

Dennis Hackett

Rock

Siouxsie and the Banshees

Albert Hall

Siouxsie and the Banshees have come a long way since these heady days at the 100 Club when they were one of the original punk bands. As veterans of that scene, with five albums behind them, a string of hit singles and the offshoot bands Glove and The Creatures to fortify their style, they should have been able to come to terms with the Albert Hall. A few weeks previously Echo and the Bunnymen made the venue work for them.

Unfortunately, the Banshees failed to create their eerie atmospheric textures. Where they can be hypnotic they were merely monotonous, pompous where they should have been chilling. Perhaps the presence of television cameras and live recording equipment cramped their music but, whatever the reasons, communication was negligible. Not even Siouxsie's idiosyncratic vocal wailing, striking beauty and bewitching dancing could disguise their lack of confidence.

Their new instrumental approach partially explains the disappointment. The guitarist Robert Smith has a nice line in jagged lead and unusual chording but he is no substitute for the more rhythmic talents of the departed John McGeoch. The bassist Steve Severin seemed to work against him at times. Only the drummer, Budgie, was exempt from the criticism; he at least propelled the group through the set. Without his sterling backline Siouxsie's vocals would have been even more disembodied.

After some perfunctory applause the night brightened up when they applied their version of the Stones' *Satellite* in a gothic period to well constructed cover of The Beatles' "Helter Skelter" and "Dear Prudence" (both from the *White Album*). The closing Banshee punk classic, "Switch", also galvanized the crowd into a real reaction. But it was too late. Siouxsie's music, so often suggesting the quality of horrific bad dreams, was reduced to a nightmare.

Max Bell

Galleries

Warmth and light flooding in

Michael Leonard
Fischer Fine Art

Eugène Jansson
Julian Hartnoll

Realistic Drawings
Barbican Concourse

Matthew Smith
Browse and Darby

The last thing one would think, looking round Michael Leonard's new show at Fischer Fine Art (until October 21), is that he is an old-fashioned artist. And yet it is difficult to describe his work without recourse to very old-fashioned terminology. I suppose this is because, though at first glance he seems to fit reasonably neatly into certain currently fashionable categories - especially at Fischer, which has constituted itself the main London home of a whole group of British photo-realists - on closer inspection he proves to be going very much in his own direction. He is modern because he is painting here and now, bringing willy-nilly a modern sensibility to bear on his subject-matter. But the aesthetic questions which preoccupy this particular modern prove to be those which have preoccupied artists since the Renaissance: the just relationship of form to content, the convincing rendering of three dimensions in two, the apt disclosure of character in a portrait, without tumbling into the anecdotal, and above all the understanding of that secret geometry which must underlie the most apparently casual notation of exterior reality if it is to be a work of art and not merely a painter's equivalent of a holiday snap.

In other words, Leonard is a classical artist. In the great French debate on the proprieties of art in the mid-nineteenth century, he would presumably have been on the side of Ingres rather than Delacroix. He is, it is true, a worrier of beauty (there goes one of those old-fashioned phrases), and yet in all his famous nudes - or semi-nudes, since they are

nearly always struggling in or out of clothes - one can sense immediately that the beauty of the body just as an object, or even whatever erotic overtones it may carry, are secondary to the beauty of the patterns it finally makes on the paper or the canvas: what takes your breath away is not the subject, but the picture as a whole. In the present show there are 21 drawings done over the last four years, on the obsessive theme of *Changing* (all excellently reproduced in the book of the same title, Gay Men's Press, £6.50), and one absolutely stunning large painting from this year, *Seated Nude*, which could be hung next to a Caravaggio and emerge unscathed from the comparison.

This particular painting also shows an exciting development in Leonard's style and technique: in the past there have been moments (Ingres again) when one might complain of a certain hardness and chill in the execution, but now the forms are defined with looser, almost visible brush-strokes, and warmth and life come flooding in. The richness of colouring in paintings like *Three Scaffolders* softens the geometry without diminishing its effect. And the portraits, to which Leonard has now turned after years of mistrust, benefit to the full from the new warmth: the two images of Lincoln Kirstein, a monumental full-face, and a scarcely less imposing profile with hair, are intimidating but unforgettable and, yes, very human.

As a matter of fact, there are three images of Lincoln Kirstein, since he also figures in what one might, unwarily, regard as a whimsical annex to the show: the series of "transpositions" in which figures in the art world and friends of the artist find themselves set in some other age and artistic convention which their features and maybe personalities suggest. Sir Roy Strong emerges as a severe Ruskinian aesthete, Edward Lucie-Smith as a mate of Samuel Pepys, Lincoln Kirstein as some grumpy pinner down on an overlooked page of a Leonardo notebook; Marina Vitzey all fluffy and Vigée-Lebrun - and here I must declare an interest, since I appear as a sort of Roundhead general (the kind, a friend obligingly remarked, who might consign hundreds to the torture-chamber, but would at least do it with a smile). These elaborately

trompe-l'oeil drawings may seem lightweight, but we should not confuse wit with silliness: you have only to look at the transposition of R. B. Kitaj into a daguerrotype of an American Civil War commander to see that many a true word is spoken in jest, and that the wit works on every level, through the art rather than as a literary footnote to it.

While we are on or near the subject of male nudes, there is a very surprising and enlightening show on in St James's, just around the corner from Fischer at Julian Hartnoll in Mason's Yard: what must be, I imagine, the first exhibition ever devoted in England to the Swedish painter Eugène Jansson (1862-1915), which is open until October 14. The name rang absolutely no bells with me until I realized that I had seen a whole group of his paintings in the memorable *Northern Light* show at Brooklyn Museum a year ago. They were all from his landscape period, when he devoted himself almost exclusively to views of Stockholm, especially at night, charged with a mysterious symbolist intensity. The paintings in this London show all date from his so-called "bath-house period", when, after 1904, he gave up landscape completely and took instead to the exclusive celebration of the male body, especially engaged in all sorts of gymnastic exertions.

The results are very remarkable indeed. One cannot doubt that the root of his interest in the subject was erotic, though perhaps unconsciously so (the catalogue shrugs off gossip about his relations with the sailors who constituted most of his models). But Jansson was too good and disciplined an artist to leave it at that. The paintings all make satisfactory and unexpected patterns, and the physical stresses and strains of lifting and pushing weights or of ring gymnastics have seldom if ever been more precisely and vividly rendered. Jansson too was, in his way, a worshipper of beauty, but he would certainly have appreciated Blake's view that "exuberance is beauty", even as he required that the exuberance should be tempered with some kind of manly self-improvement. And the paintings, in their texture, very delicate and subtle, with a particularly telling use of a deliberately restricted colour-range. Clearly all those solitary observations of Sweden's white nights during the



Patterns and persons: Michael Leonard's obsessive *Changing*

landscape phase had not been in vain.

I hardly think you could characterize any of the German artists included in the Realistic Drawings show organized by the Goethe Institute at the Barbican's Concourse Gallery (until October 16) as worshippers of beauty. When they choose to depict a naked body (which is quite frequently) it generally seems to have been selected for its ugliness and the unappealing circumstances in which it is found. Of course, that may be a sign of the frustrated or disillusioned worshipper of beauty; certainly all of these drawings convey a deep unease, even in Ben Willikens's studies of bare, unpeopled rooms or Maite

Sartorius's depictions of cluttered corners which one is driven by the context to imagine as the scenes of recent, violent crime. But maybe this is the bias of the show's selectors rather than of the artists - Sartorius we know from his recent London showing to be a far cheerier artist than he is here allowed to be. Three of the artists, Petrick, Sorge and Vogelgesang, were included in the even more scary *Aspekt Grossstadt* show five years ago, and the echoes of interior angst and the grim vision of the Neue Sachlichkeit seem to be deliberate. Credit where credit is due, the draughtsmanship of these contemporaries is often as brilliant as that of their illustrious forebears, but

I am afraid the directness and simplicity of a Twenties artist like Hubbuck immediately show up the kitsch side of these horror comics.

Last - back to beauty again - I must add a footnote to my comments on Matthew Smith two weeks ago. There is also on, until October 22, a smaller show of his work, much of it also borrowed from the City of London's holdings, at Browse and Darby in Cork Street. It is not to be missed, and seeing it after the Barbican show does conclusively prove that, in despite of Miesian principle, more is sometimes more.

John Russell Taylor

Dance

The Prisoners Royal, Glasgow

Memory can deceive, tastes change; but the Scottish Ballet's revival of *The Prisoners* proves that Peter Darrell's first major ballet, created in 1957, really was as good as we had thought, and that its ability to shock by the revelation of character and motive still makes thrilling theatre.

The scheme of the plot might sound too contrived. Two convicts escape from prison; the wife of one falls for the other, persuades him to kill her husband, and he finds himself effectively her prisoner. What gives life to these bare bones is the way Darrell uses the steps to find a strong foil in Davide Bombana, a dancer of rapidly growing authority. Among several other good soloists, Christine Camillo's astonishingly smooth control in the most difficult sequences is a special delight. But, compared with their Bartók, there seems little excuse for the orchestra's manhandling of Miklos.

The Petipa showpieces from *Paquita* is more consistently successful. Noriko Ohara's speed and zest, especially in her almost casually brilliant fouettés, find a strong foil in Davide Bombana, a dancer of rapidly growing authority. Among several other good soloists, Christine Camillo's astonishingly smooth control in the most difficult sequences is a special delight. But, compared with their Bartók, there seems little excuse for the orchestra's manhandling of Miklos.

Sally Collard-Gentle, as the wife, vividly catches the sense of a woman who gets her kicks

from power over her men. Paul Tyers and Davide Bombana are well matched as the old and new victims; Geoffrey West and Christopher Long, in another cast, give their relationship a different balance but equal conviction. What used to be the ballet's one weak point, the intrusion of neighbours into the final scene, now works much better than before simply because much better danced than was possible originally with smaller resources.

The dramatic force of *The Prisoners* is well displayed by presenting it between two works that rely entirely on exuberant and stylish display. The slightly fragile charms of Bournonville's *La Vierge* are not fully caught by the present cast, or by John Stoddart's decor, but Elaine McDonald and Linda Packer are both joyously cast as the Señoras.

The Petipa showpieces from *Paquita* is more consistently successful. Noriko Ohara's speed and zest, especially in her almost casually brilliant fouettés, find a strong foil in Davide Bombana, a dancer of rapidly growing authority. Among several other good soloists, Christine Camillo's astonishingly smooth control in the most difficult sequences is a special delight. But, compared with their Bartók, there seems little excuse for the orchestra's manhandling of Miklos.

John Percival

London debuts

Conductor contrast

Two orchestras gave contrasting displays. The professional Vivaldi Concertante, conducted by Joseph Pilbery and performing in aid of the Italian Hospital, were under-rehearsed and ragged in everything they did. Mary Pilbery was a timid oboe soloist in a concerto by Vivaldi and in an extract from another highly dubious, highly bland, concerto, based on a theme of Donizetti by one Pasculli. Neither she nor the organist in Giazotto's *Adagio* for organ and strings (when we are going to forget that notorious attribution to Albini?) could inspire the orchestra to sharpness of musical response; that was left to Christopher Warren-Green, whose "wild eccentricity" in Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* occasionally injected a hint of life into an otherwise sluggish ensemble.

If much of the blame for such shoddiness could be laid at the door of the clumsily demonstrative Mr Pilbery, it was largely due to the young conductor Jonathan Botcher that the Lydian Orchestra, based in Kent and populated largely by teenagers, was able to give more sparkling results. In Derek Bourgeois's *Dance Variations*, written in 1976 for the now defunct Academy of the BBC, they found a challenging display piece to which they responded with both obvious enjoyment and astonishing assurance. The wind sections were not allowed to upstage the strings either, only very occasionally, both here and in Tchaikovsky's First Suite, did the latter hint at faltering.

A similar contrast was evident in two guitar recitals. Bartokome Diaz from Venezuela, gave a valiant rather than an assured display which included the first performance of his own *Retratos*, three pleasant sketches which however lacked definitive outlines. Ponce's *Variations and Fugue on "Folia de Espana"* was an extremely tedious choice, and Mr Diaz had an unfortunate memory lapse in Bach's *Prélude, Fugue and Allegro*, BWV 998. Nevertheless there is plenty of colour in his playing even if at times it

is applied rather haphazardly. The Canadian guitarist Michael Lauke is demonstrably a more experienced player. He ambled on to the platform, one hand in trouser pocket, and gave his programme with an accomplishment and a relaxed charm which made even Sor's *Fantaisie variations brillantes*, Op 30, seem quite endearing. We also heard the world premiere of the Quebecois composer Jean Papineau-Couture's *Exploration*, an atonal work which explores exhaustively but tastelessly and within an easily perceptible structure the guitar's resources. Music by Luis de Narvaez, Antonio Lauro and Bach (transcribed by Lauke himself) was as persuasively done as this was.

Another pair of opposing views manifested itself in two piano recitals. The Italian pianist Vincenzo Taramelli had devised a strange but attractive programme, preceding Chopin's Third Sonata with shorter works by Ravel, Fauré, Moszkowski, Scriabin and Tchaikovsky. In Ravel's *Pavane pour une infante défunte* he made some exquisitely poetic sounds, but he put his careful and sensitive touch to fuller use in Scriabin's concentrated Fourth Sonata, bringing to it what Messiaen might call a full range of exotic purples and oranges.

Andrew Lowe-Watson's approach to the instrument is more forthright and more intellectual. He began boldly, giving Beethoven's 32 Variations in C minor a stormy, jagged reading, and he was unable to adjust to the softer lines of Chopin's *Barcarolle*, though Liszt's *Sonnetto 123 del Petrarca* was more spacious. In Hugh Wood's *Three Pieces* (1965), written under the influence of Schoenberg and Webern but infused with more than a touch of English lyricism, Lowe-Watson showed persuasive command; and in Prokofiev's enormous and terrifyingly difficult Eighth Sonata he proved himself a virtuoso very much in the mould of Pollini.

Stephen Pettitt



Getting her kicks: Sally Collard-Gentle, Davide Bombana, Paul Tyers (right)

Concerts

Abbey Simon Queen Elizabeth Hall

Abbey Simon has long been saluted for his catholicity of taste rather than as a specialist in any one field. But the nineteenth century has always proved one of the happiest outlets for this American pianist's exuberant virtuosity and ebullient delight in the resources of a powerful Steinway grand, and so it was again in his recital for the Sunday piano series.

The most dazzling fireworks, of course, came in the second half, devoted to Liszt's Six Paganini Studies in their slightly simplified (but still devilish) 1851 version. There were momentary discomforts, not least in "La Campanella", but not enough to impair the brilliance of the undertaking as a whole. Mr Simon's spaciousness in the opening tremolo study was memorable; so, too, were the streamlined trickles of No 2, and the contrasts of flute and horn sonority in "La Chasse".

The delicate glints and gleams he extracted from the upper reaches of the keyboard were particularly welcome at all times, after his occasional tendency to thicken texture in the heat of excitement earlier in the programme.

This was most noticeable in Mendelssohn's *Variations sérieuses*. The theme itself and slower numbers like the fugue, the sonata-cleventh and the Adagio, meditation in D major, were finely weighed and

measured. But, responding to *agitato* and *con fuoco* markings at great speed, Mr Simon achieved the balance with some loss of Mendelssohnian poise and textural clarity.

In Chopin's B minor Sonata his touch was too heavy for the Scherzo's *leggiero* quavers; it was also odd to hear its Trio section swept along so fast (though admittedly Chopin himself requests no slowing down at this point). In the finale Mr Simon sometimes grew over-insistent.

The recital began with the familiar Russian transcription of Bach's *Toccata*. Adagio and Fugue in C. It was this that elicited some of Mr Simon's noblest playing, upheld by rock-like rhythm and sumptuously varied tone.

Joan Chissell

Nash Ensemble Wigmore Hall

Composers do not often play chamber music with critics these days, yet Dvorak often got together with Josef Srd-Dobrov and a few cronies for just this purpose. It was for such amiable occasions that, during a few days of 1878, he knocked off the Bagatelles, Op 47, for two violins, cello and harmonium. The Nash Ensemble opened their programme with them and, although Czech chamber music has produced various distinctly unconventional works, these were shown to be quite harmless, the harmonium notwithstanding.

Max Harrison

JEREMY IRONS BEN KINGSLEY
PATRICIA HODGSON
in SAM SPIEGEL'S production of HAROLD PINTER'S
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Directed by DAVID JONES
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David Robinson on
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CLASSIC 0147 0147
SCREEN ON THE GREEN
ESLINGTON 228 3220

MARKET REPORT

Imps brightens dull start

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 3. Dealings end, Oct 14. Contango Day, Oct 17. Settlement Day, Oct 24.

Imperial Group, the once alluring brewer to tobacco concern, was the stock market "star" yesterday.

The shares jumped 6p to 124p on growing hopes that the revitalized programme instituted by Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman, is gathering pace.

Two stockbrokers advocated the merits of the shares. Wood Mackenzie said growing prospects were good and suggested the shares should be bought. De Zoete and Bevan adopted the same theme, pointing out that the high yield (8.7 per cent) limited the downside risk.

When Mr Kent arrived Imps' profits had collapsed. He reorganized the group and in its last financial year Imps almost achieved £150m. About £180m is expected by the City for the year ending this month with more than £200m in the following year.

The Imps advance was scored on the day of opening of the new account. The bank rate cut was well signalled and the market remained preoccupied with the worsening Hongkong situation, the dull Wall Street performance and the general lassitude which often afflicts the

City at the time of Party conferences.

The only other 30 FT Index stock to display much life was Bower, the paper and packaging group, which, on continuing thoughts that if a bid does not soon materialize a deep discount rights issue surely will, rose 4p to 198p.

Shares of Good Relations, the only quoted public relations group, were unchanged at 210p yesterday after six directors disclosed the sale of 300,000 shares. Miss Maureen Smith, managing director, said the sales were made to meet "substantial unsatisfied demand". The 300,000 shares went to two institutions. Good Relations recently moved from the USM to full listing status.

Banks were the worst hit sector. On top of Hongkong and the worries over many national debts, there was little cushion in their prices for the admittedly

long expected bank rate cut.

Midland led the way down with a 20p fall to 412p; Bank of Scotland tumbled 15p to 519p and both National Westminster and Barclays fell 10p.

PKI Electricals was unchanged at 224p after its elevation from the USM to full listing. As foreshadowed in the Times yesterday, Mr Tony Garland, chairman and chief executive, and Mr Fred Berry, director, placed 25 per cent of the company shares with institutions through stockbrokers Pannure Gordon.

But as one USM company moved up-market, another had to delay its debut. D J Security Alarms was due to make its USM bow yesterday but "technical hitch" forced the postponement of first-time dealings until today.

Sunlight Services Group rose 15p to 210p ahead of the trade and industry secretary's decision this week on whether its £30m bid should be referred

to the Monopolies Commission.

The feeling is growing that the bid will be allowed to proceed.

Habitat Motocare's involvement in Richard Shops strengthened.

Mansfield Brewery, one of the lesser known regionals, has been opening its doors to the City and already won the admiration of Philip Shaw and Simon Morris at Messel and Co. They regard the shares, at 434p, as excellent value for anyone seeking a brewery with above average growth prospects. Mansfield, operating deep in affluent coal mining country, is also Britain's fifth largest soft drink group.

Thened thoughts that J Hepworth, the mens wear retailer which owns the Next women's wear shops, is unlikely to attract a bid and the shares fell 6p to 178p.

But Air Call, the telephone group, jumped 28p to 428p on

vague takeover chatter, coupled with the sure knowledge that its figures are due this month.

BET came in for another round of take over speculation and rose 10p to 238p. North British Properties, where Sun Life is hovering on the sidelines with a bid, gained 5p to 15p.

Gold shares tumbled by up to 5p on the decline in the bullion price to its lowest level for a year.

The biggest percentage rise of the day was achieved by furniture makers Kraft Productions which rose 19 per cent to 185p. The company is being revamped and some speculators believe that news of a big asset injection is imminent.

Tate of Leeds jumped 25p to 200p on the takeover moves by the controlling family but profit-taking snipped 44p from textile group KO Boardman.

The profits recovery at Freemans helped the Empire Stores mail order group to score a 6p gain to 72p and a fivefold profit advance strengthened engineering Lamont Holdings. 54p at 344p.

Derek Pain

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
A & M Hire 10p Ord (a)	100	10.0	10.0
Aggreco Group 25p Ord (115a)	115	10.0	10.0
BP 25p Ord (137a)	137	10.0	10.0
Central Independent TV 50p N.V. Ord (a)	160	10.0	10.0
Cler 10p Ord (a)	130	10.0	10.0
DRCC Holdings 50p Ord (7)	230	10.0	10.0
Freemantle Foods 50p Ord (25a)	100	10.0	10.0
Manpower 10p Ord (11a)	100	10.0	10.0
Metal Box 10p Ord (11a)	100	10.0	10.0
PCT Group 10p Ord (11a)	100	10.0	10.0
Real Time Computer 50p Ord (100a)	100	10.0	10.0
SCIA 20p Ord (11a)	100	10.0	10.0
Southern Technology 10p Ord (11a)	100	10.0	10.0
Technology for Business 10p Ord (100a)	100	10.0	10.0
Thermal Scientific 50p Ord (11a)	100	10.0	10.0

BRITISH FUNDS

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% Treas	100	10.0	10.0
100% Govt	100	10.0	10.0
100% Ind	100	10.0	10.0
100% Int	100	10.0	10.0
100% Mkt	100	10.0	10.0
100% Real	100	10.0	10.0
100% Sci	100	10.0	10.0
100% Tech	100	10.0	10.0
100% Wld	100	10.0	10.0
100% Yld	100	10.0	10.0

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% Aus	100	10.0	10.0
100% Can	100	10.0	10.0
100% Den	100	10.0	10.0
100% Ger	100	10.0	10.0
100% Gre	100	10.0	10.0
100% Ind	100	10.0	10.0
100% Ital	100	10.0	10.0
100% Jpn	100	10.0	10.0
100% Nld	100	10.0	10.0
100% Nor	100	10.0	10.0
100% Spt	100	10.0	10.0
100% SWE	100	10.0	10.0
100% Swi	100	10.0	10.0
100% UK	100	10.0	10.0
100% US	100	10.0	10.0

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% Birm	100	10.0	10.0
100% Birm	100	10.0	10.0
100% Birm	100	10.0	10.0
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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
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DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
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100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

Sterling Spot and Forward

Month	Rate
1 month	1.0000
3 months	1.0000
6 months	1.0000
12 months	1.0000

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 8.5 at 82.5.

Money Market Rates

Rate	Yield
1 month	10.0
3 months	10.0
6 months	10.0
12 months	10.0

Other Markets

Market	Rate
1 month	1.0000
3 months	1.0000
6 months	1.0000
12 months	1.0000

Dollar Spot Rates

Rate	Yield
1 month	10.0
3 months	10.0
6 months	10.0
12 months	10.0

Investment Trusts

Trust	Price
100% All	100
100% All	100
100% All	100
100% All	100

Investment Trusts

Trust	Price
100% All	100
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Investment Trusts

Trust	Price
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Investment Trusts

Trust	Price
100% All	100
100% All	100
100% All	100
100% All	100

COMPANY ANALYSIS THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS EVERY DAY

SHIPPING

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

MINES

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

OIL

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

PLANTATIONS

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

MISCELLANEOUS

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Int. Yield	Div. Yield
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0
100% All	100	10.0	10.0

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

IF Index: 703.7 up 1.1
IT Index: 51.81 down 0.07
All Shares: 444.81 down 0.72Largest: 18,883
Largest USM Leaders
Index: 100.16 down 0.15
New York: Dow Jones
Average: (latest) 1 27 downTokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 9,450.10 up 3.78
Longkong: Hang Seng
Index: 715.01 down 43.52
Singapore: SSI Index
Index: 40.00 down 0.43
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 940.50
Russell: General Index
Index: 39.97 down 0.72
Paris: CAC Index: 136.5 - 0.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: 1.4840 down 1.3
Dollars: 2.29 down 0.9
DM: 3.8900 down 0.05
FF: 11.82 down 0.1450
Sfr: 347.00 down 6.0
Yen: 126.7 down 0.3
DM: 2.6208

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: 1.4825
Dollar: 2.6230

INTERNATIONAL

ECU: 20.57197
SDR: 20.70658

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate: 9%
Finance houses base rate: 10%
Discount market loans: week
end 9% - 9 1/2%
1 month interbank: 9% - 9 1/2%
Euro-currency rates:
1 month dollar: 9 1/2% - 9 3/4%
1 month DM: 5% - 5 1/4%
1 month FR: 14 1/2% - 14 3/4%
18 rates:
Bank prime rate: 11.00%
Fed funds: 9%
Treasury long bond: 10 1/4% - 10 1/2%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period 3 August to 6
September, 1983: inclusive:
1.330 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce)
in \$393.50 pm \$389.00
Loss: \$391.50
New York latest: \$389.00
(unrounded) (per cent):
402.50-404 (271.25-272.25)
Overseas (new):
92.93 (82.00-82.75)
Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim: British Syphon Industries, Cape Industries, Cliford's, Dairies, Christies International, Elak Industrial, Sears Holdings, United Newspapers, Watts, Blake, Bearn and Company, Fina: Beckmann (A), Bell (Arthur), B. Sors, Halseid (James), Raine Industries, Somportex Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Hambro Trust, 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2 (2.30).

● Britoil is entering the United States Commercial Paper Market. Through a subsidiary, Britoil Inc., the company will issue up to \$150m in commercial paper notes guaranteed by Britoil.

● Mr Christopher Morris, liquidator of Laker Airways, announced yesterday that a law suit has been filed in America on behalf of Laker Airways, against S.A.S., the Scandinavian airline, and U.T.A., the French independent airline, charging them with violations of the United States anti-trust law.

● The board of Tate of Leeds, the Yorkshire-based Ford main dealer, has agreed on the terms by which the Tate family can buy in the minority shareholding to privatize the company. A company controlled by the Tate family led by Mr Thomas Tate, the chairman of Tate of Leeds, is offering other shareholders 210p per share for the 48 per cent minority stake. The 48 per cent minority stake at £1.2m and the whole company at £2.52m.

● Ireland has launched its expected £50 25-year building bond, lead managed by Combank, Hill Samuel and S G Warburg.

● Mitsubishi Bank, one of Japan's biggest banks, is strengthening its presence in the European market by setting up a new branch in London. MFI will take over and expand the operation of Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) based in Brussels.

Hongkong shares fall to year's low as political uncertainty continues

By John Lawless

Confidence in Hongkong fell further yesterday as both its currency and stock market suffered heavy losses.

A further blow came with the arrest of two senior executives of the long-troubled Carrion property group.

Mr George Tan, group chairman, and Mr Bentley KC Ho, executive director, were charged with an offence under the law relating to the making of false and misleading statements by company directors. Mr Ho was also charged with one offence of false accounting.

Stock market analysts in London agreed that the underlying reason for renewed nervousness was the outbreak of a "war of words" between Peking and London over talks on the colony's future.

Share prices fell across the board, with the Hang Seng Index down more than 43 points to 715.01, its lowest this year.

The Hongkong dollar fell to a

day's low of 8.72 against the US dollar in late trading, from an early high of 8.74-8.75.

"It looks grim," said one analyst. "The market may recover perhaps 10 points for technical reasons, but it would be no surprise to see the index down to 670 in the fairly short term, and it could go well below unless things start to look brighter again."

The only thing which will make it genuinely grow again is a "good news" political statement, and the prospects of that look bleak. The market meanwhile will continue to drift on light trading.

There were just 124 million units traded yesterday, against billions during the 1980-81 bull market. "The Chinese are totally out of the market, although significantly, they have been selling some core stocks to move money to places like Taiwan and Singapore," the analyst said.

European investors, having

Gold price drops below \$400

By Derek Pahl

Gold fell to its lowest for a year yesterday on the London bullion market. At one time the price was down more than \$17 as ounce but a modest rally towards the close trimmed the fall to \$15.41 at 3.59 p.m. an ounce.

Trading was not heavy and much of the fall was due to technical factors. But the market was clearly unsettled by the worsening situation in

Hongkong and dealers said much of the selling was coming through the colony.

"We understand that Americans are the prime sellers, going through Hongkong. They have apparently taken the view that gold is too high at present," one dealer said.

On the London Stock Exchange, gold shares fell by up to \$9 on the bullion price setback. In Johannesburg, the All-Gold

Actuaries index tumbled more than 60 points and mining shares slumped.

The index finished at 698.5, down 8 per cent since Friday and more than 20 per cent down since the end of August.

The Johannesburg index is now 31 per cent below its all-time high of 1,012.7 points achieved in February this year.

In New York, the gold price was down \$14.90 at \$387 an ounce.

hope that Governor Edward Youde will outline measures to stabilize the dollar at the opening meeting of the 1983-84 legislative council tomorrow.

However, Mr John Brembridge, Financial Secretary, has refused to be pressed into hasty decisions for non-economic reasons. "This is a very fundamental issue and we have no intention of changing a system which has been of enormous importance in Hongkong's strong economic growth until we are sure that we are taking the right measures," he said.

The crisis was aggravated by news that the Sun Hung Kai Bank had needed a sudden infusion of HK\$200m (£17m) - with Paribas, the French bank, and Merrill Lynch, the US financial group, increasing their stake to 51 per cent in the process.

● Hongkong (Reuters) - A steering committee of banks has been formed to study the viability of a financial futures exchange in Hongkong.

Credit at record, but retail sales slip

By Frances Williams

Economic Correspondent

Business in shops slipped by 1 per cent in August from the high levels of June and July according to final estimates from the Trade and Industry Department released yesterday.

But consumer credit soared to a new peak, largely to finance record car sales, which suggests that household spending overall has remained buoyant.

Officials said yesterday the very high sales of clothes and shoes in the earlier hot weather may also have boosted trade in the two previous months at the expense of August.

Nevertheless, the rise in consumer spending has clearly begun to slow. In the latest three months the volume of retail trade was 4 per cent higher than in the previous three months compared with an increase of more than 2 per cent between the first and second quarters.

Spending power has been cut by the June increase in the mortgage rate and by a gradual narrowing of the gap between pay, rises and price rises, a trend expected to continue as inflation picks up.

In addition, as the Bank of England pointed out last week in its Quarterly Bulletin, the consumer spending spree has been largely financed on credit. Indebtedness, a proportion of income has risen to near-record levels.

The Bank suggests that households may in future be more reluctant to go further into debt, as interest payments become a greater burden, though it admits there is little sign of this.

The Bank's figures for the first three months of the year were largely financed on credit. Indebtedness, a proportion of income has risen to near-record levels.

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RETAIL SALES AND CREDIT

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

	Index	1982	1983
1981	105.5	7,797	
1982	105.5	9,010	
Q1	105.5	2,080	
Q2	105.5	2,134	
Q3	105.5	2,323	
Q4	105.5	2,473	
1983	111.1	2,458	
Q1	111.1	2,458	
Q2	111.1	2,458	
1983	114.0	888	
July	113.9	782	
August	112.8	930	

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

In particular, it sees little let up in demand for mortgages, nearly half of which is leaking into general consumer spending.

Consumer spending is traditionally the main driving force in the initial stages of economic recovery to be followed by a revival of investment and exports. But up to now, investment and exports have remained sluggish, providing a dampening effect on the recovery.

These fears were roundly dismissed last week by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, who told the International Monetary Fund in Washington that the British recovery would spread more widely, fuelled by investment and stockbuilding.

His views have some support from Confederation of British Industry surveys.

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Main UBM shareholder rejects Norcross bid

By Jonathan Clark

The outcome of the £75m battle for control of UBM, the builders' merchant group, hung in the balance yesterday after Newarthill, a major shareholder, said it would not accept the Norcross offer.

At the same time Norcross announced that it owned almost 20 per cent of UBM's shares after successful buyings forays in the market. It is now UBM's biggest shareholder.

Newarthill, the McAlpine holding company, owns 9.5 per cent of UBM. A similar stake is held by Equity Capital for Industry which is expected to follow the decision of the majority of shareholders.

It also believes that UBM's new board should be given a chance to show what it can do.

Mr Alan Webb, Norcross's finance director, of the Newarthill statement: "It is an announcement we feared. But people can change their minds, especially if they look like being left as minority shareholders."

The Norcross offer comes today, but may be extended. Norcross has already said it will not raise the offer.

UBM believes that Norcross will be unable to acquire any more shares in the market because "it has already shaken the loose apples off the tree".

A further 10 per cent of UBM's shares are in the hands of clients of Morgan Genseil, the merchant bank.

So far Norcross is thought to have received few acceptance and much depends on the last-minute decisions of the institutions.

With Norcross shares at 130p, its offer is worth 130p per UBM share. UBM's share price fell 2 1/2 to 122p yesterday and Norcross was able to remain in the market as a buyer.

However, it was not immediately clear whether it had succeeded in increasing its stake further after hours.

The terms of the Norcross offer are one of its shares plus 130p in cash for every two in UBM with a cash alternative of 125p for each share.

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Bank renews attack on protectionism

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Banking Correspondent

Protectionist policies could endanger the world economic recovery, Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, said in Melbourne yesterday.

Mr McMahon was in Australia to address the World Congress of the International Union of Building Societies.

His remarks echo concerns expressed by the Bank of England last week in its September Quarterly Bulletin about the effect of protectionist measures on British exports.

In the bulletin, the Bank said that Britain's visible trade balance had deteriorated recently despite some improvement in competitiveness, and the trend of exports had been flat in the first half of this year even though overseas markets had probably grown.

Referring to recent Confederation of British Industry surveys suggesting renewed caution about exports, the Bank said: "One feature is that nearly a quarter of exporters mention quota or licence restrictions abroad as factors limiting their exports."

Protectionism is also seen as a particularly serious threat by many economists for the developing countries.

Although the bulletin did not specifically refer to protectionism in the context of developing countries, it said that higher demand from industrial countries was "essential to the debtor countries' success."

In Australia yesterday Mr McMahon noted that inflation in industrialized countries was down to below 5 per cent in the middle of this year.

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McMahon: world recovery at risk from protectionism

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Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Zimbabwe)

The company's unaudited results for the six months ended 31st August 1983, with appropriate comparisons, were as follows:

	Six months ended 31.8.83	Six months ended 31.8.82	Year ended 28.2.83
SALES			
Coal	1 081 778	1 071 579	2 120 265
Coke	90 695	118 452	199 022
	Z\$M	Z\$M	Z\$M
F.O.R. Sales Value—			
Coal, coke and byproducts	24.9	24.9	46.5
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Trading Profit	25000%	23000%	23000%
Interest	571	131	263
Exceptional item (stock adjustment)	—	—	507
Distributable Profit	664	1 955	2 011
(See note)			
Earnings per share	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dividends per share	1.57	7.72	6.90
Return on Capital Employed	3.60	12.42	5.31
(Coal Price Agreement)			
Annualised	3.60	12.42	5.31

* NOTE—In accordance with the Coal Price Agreement, 25 per cent of the distributable profit must be set aside in capital reserves for capital investment.

Increased prices for coal and coke in the local market were anticipated from January 1983, but only became effective from 1st April and then fell short of the company's proposals. In addition, sales compared unfavourably with the same period last year. Coal sales (excluding those to Hwange Power Station) were down by 9 per cent. Sales to the Power Station increased from 76 000 tonnes to 138 000 tonnes but were well below expectations. Local coke sales were only 52 per cent of the previous level due mainly to difficulties in the ferro-alloy industry. In the export market there was a marginal increase in coal sales but coke sales, the principal market, were down by 11 per cent.

As a result of these lower sales the company's turnover remained at the same level as in the comparable period last year, namely Z\$24.9 million. With increasing costs, particularly those related to overburden removal and the price of stores, a distributable profit only Z\$664 000 resulted compared with Z\$1 955 000 in the corresponding period last year.

In these circumstances the board has decided that no interim dividend should be declared.

Prospects for the second half of the year are more encouraging. Although no improvement in the level of local market sales is expected, the impact of increased prices agreed by government and effective 1st October, 1983, together with increased revenue from sales to Hwange Power Station, should have a marked effect on turnover and net revenue, provided costs of production can be contained.

The open cast expansion project is very nearly finished and will be completed well within the capital budget, provided. However, budget savings will be seriously eroded by the fall in value of the Zimbabwe dollar against the U.S. dollar, in which currency the foreign funds necessary for the project were borrowed.

By order of the board

A. B. Wishart

For Secretaries

Office of the United Kingdom

Transfer Secretaries

Charter Consolidated P.L.C.

P.O. Box 102

Harare, C4

Zimbabwe

Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ

4th October, 1983

Clydesdale Bank PLC

BASE RATE

Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that with effect from 4th October 1983 its Base Rate for lending is being reduced from 9½% to 9% per annum

Rugby weathers price freeze

Rugby Portland Cement Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £10.7m (£11.3m)
Slated earnings 6.1p (5.8p)
Turnover £80.2m (£81.8m)
Net interim dividend 2.7p (2.6p)
Share price 101p, up 1p. Yield 7.8%

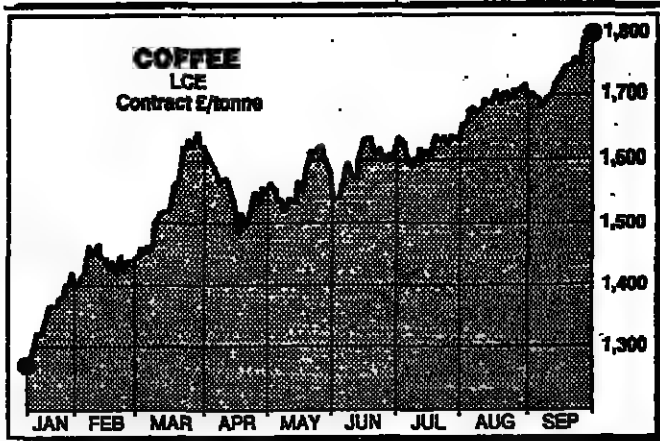
As the weakest member of Britain's cement producing industry, Rugby Portland, with about 18 per cent of the market, is in no position to force through the price increase it wants.

But there have been signs recently that the rest of the industry is moving towards Rugby's position and the first increase in two years is expected to be announced in January to take effect about three months later.

Despite all the gloomy city predictions about what is happening to Rugby's profitability in Britain as a result of the price freeze, the group is doing reasonably well without it, hence the rise in the interim dividend.

First-half trading profits from British cement operations, which make up most of the group's returns, rose marginally. Trading losses at the Rom River building materials offshoot and a lower contribution from overseas operations caused the 5 per cent fall in group first half pretax profits to £10.7m.

The previously announced fall in Australian profits, which make up most of the overseas contribution, reflects the devaluation of the Australian dollar and lower demand for cement from a depressed



construction industry in Western Australia.

But while the position at Rom River is expected to worsen during the rest of the year, Australia, where the company's lime kiln is benefiting substantially from the upturn in the aluminium industry, is recovering fast.

Overseas the group will also benefit from the seasonal improvement in the United States where it recently bought its new capacity together with its long-standing Italian partners.

Rugby should therefore be capable of holding its profits at last year's level of nearly £23.6m and might do better.

According to Lord Boyd-Carpenter, chairman, the group has achieved the right balance of new and old technology, given the heavy investment cost of the new. But that is not likely to stop persistent bouts of stock market rumours that a company which can afford the cost will step in with a bid.

Fosco Minsep

Fosco Minsep Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £7.8m (£9.3m)
Slated earnings 4.4p (5.6p)
Turnover £191m (£192m)
Net interim dividend 2.6p (2.6p)
Share price 134p, up 3p. Yield 7.5%

Fosco Minsep, which makes specialized chemicals for industry, has witnessed false dawns at the half way stage in both 1981 and 1982. This time it could be the other way round. With orders for August and September coming through strongly, Fosco should experience a substantial recovery after the disastrous 1982 second half.

Although first half profits are down on the previous year they are well ahead of the 1982 half with a progressive improvement in both volume and profits likely during the rest of the year.

Coffee prices perked up yesterday after the successful renegotiation of prices and quotas for the final 1983-84 year of the present International Coffee Agreement even though the new pact was predictable. Indications are that the new global quota of 56.2 million bags, against a final figure of 55.2 million for 1982-83, and the unchanged price range of 120 to 140 cents a pound will hold. But with stocks expected to rise by 10 million bags this season, the consumers may not be so tolerant of such prices this time next year.

Sales are down in cash terms following three big disposals last year. Volume is up on the second half of 1982, though down on the first.

Experience with the foundry business in the important US market has been mixed. The aluminium foundries have been buoyed by improving demand from the automotive industry. But the steel foundries, geared to more capital intensive industries, are still struggling.

Margins are better, though still below those at the beginning of last year.

The Fosco building and construction division is benefiting from a joint venture in Saudi Arabia, while work in Singapore should see the Far East turn interests in profit by the year end.

Fosco has seen a sharp recovery from the depressed levels of last year and could make £19m for the year. Worth buying on yield alone, predators like ICI might agree.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

A.B. Electronics Products Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £2.8m (£1.3m)
Slated earnings 46p (22.4p)
Turnover £98.3m (£25.6m)
Net final dividend 9p making 12p (7.5p)

Freemans
Half-year to 13.8.83
Pre-tax profit £4.6m (£3.2m)
Slated earnings 3.2p (2.8p)
Turnover £143.8m (£143m)
Net interim dividend 1.5p (same)

WALL STREET

Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
AMT Inc	101 1/2	IBM Corp	101 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	101 1/2
AT&T	101 1/2	Intel Corp	101 1/2	Kodak	101 1/2
Boeing	101 1/2	Microsoft	101 1/2	McDonald's	101 1/2
Chrysler	101 1/2	Northern Telecom	101 1/2	PepsiCo	101 1/2
Colgate	101 1/2	Rockwell International	101 1/2	Procter & Gamble	101 1/2
Conoco	101 1/2	Sony Corp	101 1/2	Union Carbide	101 1/2
Exxon	101 1/2	Texas Instruments	101 1/2	Wendell	101 1/2
Ford	101 1/2	3M Corp	101 1/2	Weyerhaeuser	101 1/2
General Electric	101 1/2	Amstar Corp	101 1/2	Woolworth	101 1/2
General Motors	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Hewlett-Packard	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
IBM	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Intel	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Kodak	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
McDonald's	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
PepsiCo	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Procter & Gamble	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Union Carbide	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Wendell	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Weyerhaeuser	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Woolworth	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2
Yale	101 1/2	Boji	101 1/2	Yale	101 1/2

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET	
Rubber in 5's per ton	Vol: 2700	Feb 82	389.00-393.00
Coffee, arabica, major in pounds per cwt	Vol: 2700	Oct	393.00-397.00
Gas-oil in US per metric ton	Vol: 2700	Dec	405.00-409.00
	Vol: 2700	Feb 83	417.00-421.00
RUBBER			
Dec	780-785		
Nov	775-780		
Jan/83	770-775		
Jan/84	765-770		
Oct/Dec	760-765		
Oct/Jan	755-760		
Jan/84	750-755		
Jan/85	745-750		
Jan/86	740-745		
Jan/87	735-740		
Jan/88	730-735		
Jan/89	725-730		
Jan/90	720-725		
Jan/91	715-720		
Jan/92	710-715		
Jan/93	705-710		
Jan/94	700-705		
Jan/95	695-700		
Jan/96	690-695		
Jan/97	685-690		
Jan/98	680-685		
Jan/99	675-680		
Jan/00	670-675		
Jan/01	665-670		
Jan/02	660-665		
Jan/03	655-660		
Jan/04	650-655		
Jan/05	645-650		
Jan/06	640-645		
Jan/07	635-640		
Jan/08	630-635		
Jan/09	625-630		
Jan/10	620-625		
Jan/11	615-620		
Jan/12	610-615		
Jan/13	605-610		
Jan/14	600-605		
Jan/15	595-600		
Jan/16	590-595		
Jan/17	585-590		
Jan/18	580-585		
Jan/19	575-580		
Jan/20	570-575		
Jan/21	565-570		
Jan/22	560-565		
Jan/23	555-560		
Jan/24	550-555		
Jan/25	545-550		
Jan/26	540-545		
Jan/27	535-540		
Jan/28	530-535		
Jan/29	525-530		
Jan/30	520-525		
Jan/31	515-520		
Jan/32	510-515		
Jan/33	505-510		
Jan/34	500-505		
Jan/35	495-500		
Jan/36	490-495		
Jan/37	485-490		
Jan/38	480-485		
Jan/39	475-480		
Jan/40	470-475		
Jan/41	465-470		
Jan/42	460-465		
Jan/43	455-460		
Jan/44	450-455		
Jan/45	445-450		
Jan/46	440-445		
Jan/47	435-440		
Jan/48	430-435		
Jan/49	425-430		
Jan/50	420-425		
Jan/51	415-420		
Jan/52	410-415		
Jan/53	405-410		
Jan/54	400-405		
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Jan/56	390-395		
Jan/57	385-390		
Jan/58	380-385		
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Jan/64	350-355		
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Jan/67	335-340		
Jan/68	330-335		
Jan/69	325-330		
Jan/70	320-325		
Jan/71	315-320		
Jan/72	310-315		
Jan/73	305-310		
Jan/74	300-305		
Jan/75	295-300		
Jan/76	290-295		
Jan/77	285-290		
Jan/78	280-285		
Jan/79	275-280		
Jan/80	270-275		
Jan/81	265-270		
Jan/82	260-265		
Jan/83	255-260		
Jan/84	250-255		
Jan/85	245-250		
Jan/86	240-245		
Jan/87	235-240		
Jan/88	230-235		
Jan/89	225-230		
Jan/90	220-225		
Jan/91	215-220		
Jan/92	210-215		
Jan/93	205-210		
Jan/94	200-205		
Jan/95	195-200		
Jan/96	190-195		
Jan/97	185-190		
Jan/98	180-185		
Jan/99	175-180		
Jan/00	170-175		
Jan/01	165-170		
Jan/02	160-165		
Jan/03	155-160		
Jan/04	150-155		
Jan/05	145-150		
Jan/06	140-145		
Jan/07	135-140		
Jan/08	130-135		
Jan/09	125-130		
Jan/10	120-125		
Jan/11	115-120		
Jan/12	110-115		
Jan/13	105-110		
Jan/14	100-105		
Jan/15	95-100		
Jan/16	90-95		
Jan/17	85-90		
Jan/18	80-85		
Jan/19	75-80		
Jan/20	70-75		
Jan/21	65-70		
Jan/22	60-65		
Jan/23	55-60		
Jan/24	50-55		
Jan/25	45-50		
Jan/26	40-45		
Jan/27	35-40		
Jan/28	30-35		
Jan/29	25-30		
Jan/30	20-25		
Jan/31	15-20		
Jan/32	10-15		
Jan/33	5-10		
Jan/34	0-5		
Jan/35	-5-0		
Jan/36	-10-5		
Jan/37	-15-10		
Jan/38	-20-15		
Jan/39	-25-20		
Jan/40	-30-25		
Jan/41	-35-30		
Jan/42	-40-35		
Jan/43	-45-40		
Jan/44	-50-45		
Jan/45	-55-50		
Jan/46	-60-55		
Jan/47	-65-60		
Jan/48	-70-65		
Jan/49	-75-70		
Jan/50	-80-75		
Jan/51	-85-80		
Jan/52	-90-85		
Jan/53	-95-90		
Jan/54	-100-95		
Jan/55	-105-100		
Jan/56	-110-105		
Jan/57	-115-110		
Jan/58	-120-115		
Jan/59	-125-120		
Jan/60	-130-125		
Jan/61	-135-130		
Jan/62	-140-135		
Jan/63	-145-140		
Jan/64	-150-145		
Jan/65	-155-150		
Jan/66	-160-155		
Jan/67	-165-160		
Jan/68	-170-165		
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Jan/70	-180-175		
Jan/71	-185-180		
Jan/72	-190-185		
Jan/73	-195-190		
Jan/74	-200-195		
Jan/75	-205-200		
Jan/76	-210-205		
Jan/77	-215-210		
Jan/78	-220-215		
Jan/79	-225-220		
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Jan/68	-670-665		
Jan/69	-675-670		
Jan/70	-680-675		
Jan/71	-685-680		
Jan/72	-690-685		
Jan/73	-695-690		
Jan/74	-700-695		
Jan/75	-705-700		
Jan/76	-710-705		
Jan/77	-715-710		
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Jan/87	-765-760		
Jan/88	-770-765		
Jan/89	-775-770		
Jan/90	-780-775		
Jan/91	-785-780		
Jan/92	-790-785		
Jan/93	-795-790		
Jan/94	-800-795		
Jan/95	-805-800		
Jan/96	-810-805		
Jan/97	-815-810		
Jan/98	-820-815		
Jan/99	-825-820		
Jan/00	-830-825		
Jan/01	-835-830		
Jan/02	-840-835		
Jan/03	-845-840		
Jan/04	-850-845		
Jan/05	-855-850		
Jan/06	-860-855		
Jan/07	-865-860		
Jan/08	-870-865		
Jan/09	-875-870		
Jan/10	-880-875		
Jan/11	-885-880		
Jan/12	-890-885		
Jan/13	-895-890		
Jan/14	-900-895		
Jan/15	-905-900		
Jan/16	-910-905		
Jan/17	-915-910		
Jan/18	-920-915		
Jan/19	-925-920		
Jan/20	-930-925		
Jan/21	-935-930		
Jan/22	-940-935		
Jan/23	-945-940		
Jan/24	-950-945		

John Lawless finds out how the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry reconciles the conflicting demands for and against protectionism

Parkinson battles to keep down trade barriers



Parkinson improved performance key to redressing manufactured trade deficit

Q: Now that the departments of trade and industry have been put together, will you not be under more pressure from industrial lobbies, on your doorstep, than advocates of free trade exist?

A: I think it is going to be easier than before. Not only do we have industry itself, one had the Department of Industry turning up to lead the argument. At least now we will evolve a common view within the department and won't have departments arguing with each other.

I think it was John Biffen who said that, although we might have the urge to be purists in trade, the possibility of being trade purists no longer really exists.

One's instinct is to resist pressure to increase barriers. On steel, we are going through this trauma in Europe of restructuring, with this cartel, but it is for a limited period. Real restructuring is taking place, and we have been taking the lead. There is no doubt that the market is being interfered with. But that interference is being accompanied by very positive action, the end result of which should be a viable European steel industry.

In a major intervention like that, an essential part of it is that it is time-limited.

When people say to me "Politicians" or "Triumph Accidents", do the same to them. I want to put the emphasis on how do we make Politicians become the futility gesture that I believe it was, and how do we persuade our French friends that their action against the Accidents may be good government, but in fact it is irrelevant in terms of Anglo-French trade. I am glad that they have abandoned it.

So my approach is to not try to build up the worst examples we can find overseas, but to work very hard to knock down those particular barriers if they are erected. On the American action on special steel, I am glad that we are going through General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in seeking compensation.

The tendency is "if they do it to you, well, do it to them". That is precisely the temptation we have to resist. That you really can see an escalation.

Q: Surely, though, the French in particular, with their recent protection for textiles producers by lowering of social security costs, are continuing to reinforce the barriers that you are trying to knock down?

A: We raised that with them last Monday. I said to the French minister that we have to help some of our old industries to restructure and that process is going on.

We can make it a much more expensive business for all of us, and prolong the agony further, if we get into the subsidy business.

And if you introduce a subsidy, and it is unfair, we either have to put pressure on you to get rid of it, or there might be pressure on us to match it. And if we do, how do you gain?

We can make this process more expensive for each other, and more painful. We can prolong it. But we cannot stop it. And I don't think that we should set bad precedents for each other.

But we have set our share of precedents. That is one of the things that they find a bit trying: that we play the Simon Pure a bit.

They can point to a number of things where they have quite legitimate grievances. But the key is not to actually build on those. The emphasis at

Williamsburg on "roll back", even though it was followed immediately by the action on special steel, was right.

Q: Is there anything tangible to show that the fine words of Williamsburg were any more than fine words?

A: I think that type of declaration does have an effect on day-to-day government. If the Williamsburg declaration had said: "To hell with the rest of the world, those of us that are here are going to protect our industries at all costs, and against all comers", you would have found reverberating around Whitehall a different attitude.

And around the Blythe, and in Rome and in Bonn, too. If you take what President Reagan did afterwards - and had they made a different sort

of declaration - that would have been seen as a first step down a new road.

As it was, it was deplored by everybody, criticized by everybody, because it was totally against the prevailing climate. That is the importance of Williamsburg.

Q: Our relations with the United States have deteriorated since Williamsburg over many issues of trade. You are going there this month, but do you see these trade relations continuing to deteriorate?

A: I think one has to be very careful using words like "deteriorate". We have problems in

certain areas. Like extrajurisdictional and unitary tax - a very dangerous precedent for the Americans to be setting for other countries.

I can think of a lot of developing countries who would like to have a share of the profits of General Motors.

The Americans have worldwide interests, and I am quite sure that all their subsidiaries are not uniformly profitable - and are probably less profitable in the poorer countries, who would love to get a share of the tax revenue which might otherwise have gone to the American tax base.

Q: Is there not pressure from business organizations here to introduce unitary tax as a tax measure?

A: This is precisely the sort of precedent we should seek to avoid. What we should try and do is reinforce the President in putting the cases against unitary taxes in the American national interest. I realize that there is separation of powers and that the powers of the state governors are very considerable. But, nationally, America has a lot to lose.

So we have got that, and we have this special steel action. But you have to set that against £7.5bn worth of exports last year and £6.5bn of imports, most of them flowing freely and easily.

That doesn't mean to say we have got to be complacent. We have got to fight our corner and argue our case when we think the Americans are going down the wrong road - as they did with us on synthetic fibres some years ago.

There is still a huge community of interest between us, but we have got to pick off the trouble spots.

Q: Britain has a manufacturing deficit for the first time this year, and the government has implicitly accepted that it will continue at least through 1984. What does that imply for the manufacturing base, particularly in 20 years' time when oil is not there as a buffer?

A: You have to look at the scale of our exports, even now, to realize that talk of Britain being in danger of disappearing as a manufacturer is, at the very least, very premature.

We are still exporting, excluding oil, £1,000m worth of goods a week. Again, one has to look at what is coming in. There is an increase in raw materials and semi-manufactures, which is a prerequisite of an increase in activity.

But that is not the whole of it.

Q: Do you believe that deficit can become a crisis in three or five years time? Is that the long-term corporate plan for UK Ltd?

A: I don't think it is within our capacity to plan that, quite frankly. We have been trying to

Whatever else our import bill shows, it does not suggest that there is a shortage of demand in this country.

The home market is strong. The key to redressing that deficit on manufactured trade is improved performance - resulting in a bigger share of our home market and a bigger flow of exports.

Q: Do you believe that deficit can become a crisis in three or five years time? Is that the long-term corporate plan for UK Ltd?

A: I don't think it is within our capacity to plan that, quite frankly. We have been trying to

help, during a recession, by having a series of schemes.

They are partly a response to the recession and the fact that low profitability might be preventing companies from doing things which would enable them to become profitable and then self-financing - and generating enough profits to invest in the new technologies without pump-priming aid from government.

That would be my ambition. But even so, if you take industries which are sometimes called trouble industries, like textiles, there are a substantial number of textile companies winning the Queen's Award for Exports.

It's patchy but there is an improved industrial performance in a whole range of sectors. One of the things I have been trying to make a theme of in the past two weeks is this notion that we should stop talking exclusively in terms of "sunrise" and "sunset" industries.

Getting new technologies into established industries will be just as valuable a source of exports, production and employment as the development of more software companies and, more high technology companies.

There is a huge, solid demand for more basic products, and the production of them can be improved by the introduction of new technologies. Some companies are doing it already and dramatically improving their performance.

Q: The movement of sterling against the dollar is a bit of a red herring when it comes to the overall picture on increased competitiveness. What would you say to the exporter who says that, in Britain's major market of Europe, the pound needs to be more competitive against European currencies?

A: The government does not fix exchange rates. The best way to improve competitiveness vis-a-vis Europe is further modernization in pay settlements and continued productivity growth, as well as improvements in design, reliability and other aspects of non-price competitiveness.

In terms of deploying our own resources, within government, one is already seeing differences in attitudes among ministers, senior officials and through the department. Export promotion is now just as much a job for those who were in the industry department before, as it was for those who were in trade.

Q: Is there a case for putting special emphasis on aid to generate large projects which have a multiplier effect in the economy?

A: One part of this department, even in the short time I have been here, which has been consistently praised, is the Projects and Export Policy division. It's seen by industry as a very effective instrument for backing them in this war for projects. We don't win them all, but we do have our successes.

PEP knows the financial world, knows how to use political and industrial contacts. It works closely with the Export Credits Guarantee Department, and the banks to put together very competitive packages.

Q: And will the cash support continue to be there?

A: Well, we are in the middle of a public expenditure squeeze and there is not extra money for a lot of things. But there will be no letting-up by us in our backing up of British industry.

Financial notebook

Sale that beat the tender trap

It is now becoming a common-places to say that every big share issue in the Government's privatization programme has suffered from being designed to compensate for the mistakes of the one that went before.

Thus it was the extraordinary political furore over the Amersham International issue - fixed price offer for sale that should have been a tender - which played the decisive role in the Government deciding to make the British flotation last November, a tender issue, against the advice of many of its advisers.

The subsequent underwriting disaster and the need to mollify bruised City feelings was in turn an important factor in the subsequent underpricing of the Associated British Ports issue in February. (It is an interesting comment on the haphazardness of the political process that the ABP issue has, almost without comment, left investors with a capital gain of nearly 100 per cent in seven months.)

Last week's BP share sale is the first large issue that has been handled about as well as it could be, in terms of both pricing and method. Although the minimum tender price was set at a fairly tight discount to the prevailing market price, in the end the Government had

little trouble in wringing an extra 30p a share.

There is more than a touch of relish in the way that the Treasury, happily pocketing its extra £39m, has been pointing out to one and all that the issue has shown that tenders can after all do a good job. It is clear that something of a genuine auction by price developed in the 24 hours before the issue closed, and, as yet there is no indication that striking price is so high as to damage the after-market in the shares, one of the common City criticisms of the tender method.

The Government, which has already noted the popularity of tender among new stock market issues this year, will clearly be looking to the method again in future issues, at least for the smaller flotations, which are, by their nature, particularly hard to value. Despite the BP success, experience suggests that tenders are not particularly appropriate when the sums involved run into hundreds of millions of pounds.

The trouble is that the BP issue, being essentially a fund-raising rather than a denationalization exercise, has only limited relevance to future privatization moves. As a mature company with a wide range of shareholders and a proven commercial record, BP

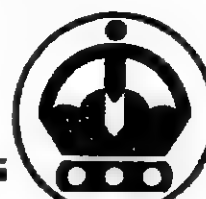
is a very different beast to some of the second generation privatization candidates - such as National Bus or British Airways.

If ever there was a case for skipping an underwriting, for example, the BP issue was probably the ideal occasion. But in future issues where the Government privatization has to be sure that it can sell at least 50 per cent of a company to ensure that it is taken out of public ownership (and the PSBR), it is never going to risk doing without underwriting. Britoil's shadow undoubtedly hung over the BP issue in this respect.

One lesson that can be drawn from the BP share sale, however, is that there is no particular reason to believe that small investors will be deterred by the complications of a tender system. The small investor response exceeded all expectations, and the fuss over the cashing of cheques by unsuccessful tenderers has shown that some of them at least were prepared to play the professionals at the complex tendering game.

In fact, the small investor, who has already proved to be adept at taking a quick profit by staggering new issues, is turning out to be much smarter than the politicians give him credit for.

Jonathan Davis



RUGBY CEMENT

Interim Report

The Directors of The Rugby Portland Cement P.L.C. announce that the unaudited Group results for the six months to 30th June 1983 were as follows:-

	6 months to 30th June 1983	6 months to 30th June 1982	Year to 31st Dec 1982
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover			
United Kingdom	67,497	66,500	135,521
Overseas	12,674	15,282	30,188
	80,171	81,782	165,707
Trading Profit			
United Kingdom	8,084	7,888	16,839
Overseas	2,318	3,183	5,915
	10,412	11,181	22,554
Interest Received and Investment Income	2,013	2,170	4,529
Interest Paid	(1,891)	(1,867)	(3,818)
	10,834	11,384	23,267
Group Share of Associated Companies	(128)	(116)	286
Profit before Taxation	10,709	11,268	23,553
Taxation			
United Kingdom	(2,608)	(2,315)	(5,702)
Overseas	(770)	(978)	(2,131)
Associated Companies	111	(3,294)	(22)
	(3,267)	(6,387)	(7,855)
Profit after Taxation	7,441	7,874	15,698
Minority Interests	(120)	(188)	(317)
Profit before Extraordinary Item	7,321	7,686	15,381
Extraordinary Item	-	-	(226)
Profit after Extraordinary Item	7,321	7,686	15,155
Earnings per Share	8.1p	6.5p	12.9p

The results for the year to 31st December 1982 are an abridged version of the Company's full accounts for that year which received an unqualified auditors' report and have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The U.K. Cement Group benefited from modestly higher sales tonnages and the continuing cost reduction exercises. However, its improved profits were partially offset by the results of Rom River, which, in difficult circumstances produced a small trading loss.

The fall in overseas trading profits reflects the devaluation of the Australian dollar and the lower demand for cement from the depressed building and construction industry in Western Australia. The Parmelia Hotel continued with its steady progress.

With regard to the second half of the year, a further deterioration is expected from Rom River. Strenuous action is being taken to improve the position as

Rom River adjusts to the changing market conditions for its products, particularly concrete accessories in the overseas markets. However, the increase in that company's loss should be more than offset by an improvement in overseas profits due to modestly higher sales in Western Australia and the favourable seasonal swing in the contribution from Associated Companies.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend on account of the year ending 31st December 1983 of 2.7p a share - £3,244,134 (1982 - 2.6p a share - £3,115,038).

The dividend will be paid on the 3rd January 1984 to shareholders on the register on the 4th November 1983.

Current Cost Basis (unaudited)

	6 months to 30th June 1983	6 months to 30th June 1982	Year to 31st Dec 1982
	£m	£m	£m
Historical Cost Trading Profit	10.4	11.2	22.6
Current Cost Adjustments			
Cost of Sales	(0.6)	(1.6)	(1.7)
Depreciation	(3.1)	(2.7)	(7.3)
Monetary Working Capital	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
	(3.8)	(4.4)	(9.1)
Current Cost Operating Profit	6.8	6.8	13.5
Gearing Adjustment	0.2	0.3	0.5
Net Interest Received	0.4	0.2	0.7
Associated Companies	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.2
Profit before Taxation	7.2	7.1	14.9
Taxation	(3.2)	(3.3)	(7.9)
Profit after Taxation	4.0	3.8	7.0
Minority Interests	-	(0.1)	-
Profit before Extraordinary Item	4.0	3.7	7.0
Extraordinary Item	-	-	(0.2)
Profit after Extraordinary Item	4.0	3.7	6.8
Earnings per Share	3.3p	3.1p	5.8p

Boyd-Carpenter
Chairman

THE RUGBY PORTLAND CEMENT P.L.C. CROWN HOUSE, RUGBY CV21 2DT.

Substantially improved results

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- * Total dividend 5.05p - up 23%.
- * One-for-one scrip issue proposed.
- * Exports enjoyed a very good year.
- * High level of investment to continue.
- * Confidence in the future is high.

Summary of Results

	1983	1982
Year ended 30th June	£'000	£'000
Turnover	30,021	27,282
Profit before tax	7,646	6,175
Profit after tax	4,833	3,952
Ordinary Dividends	1,185	960
Dividend Cover	4.1	4.0
Return on Shareholders' Funds	38.2%	37.2%
Earnings per Share (post tax)	20.15p	16.47p

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, available from The Secretary

Sirdar PLC
Flanshaw Lane, Alverthorpe, Wakefield WF2 9ND

APPOINTMENTS

Thorn EMI chief joins Inchcape

Inchcape. Mr Peter Laister, chief executive of Thorn EMI, will join the board on November 1 as a non-executive director. Taylor Woodrow. Mr Frank R. Gibb, joint managing director, has been appointed a joint deputy chairman. He will succeed Mr Richard Patrick as group chairman, and chief executive when the latter retires in 1985.

Mr George Borwell, chairman of Greenham Trading, Mr Walter Hogbin, managing director of Taylor Woodrow International and Mr H. Tony Palmer, director of Taylor Woodrow Construction, have been appointed directors of the parent company from next January. Mr Robert Aldred, joint deputy chairman and joint managing director, will relinquish his directorship on



Laister, non-executive director

December 31, but will continue to serve as a group consultant with particular responsibility for growth and expansion. Grindlays Bank. Mr R. F. Logan will join the bank towards the end of the year as the group chief executive.

Illingworth, Morris. Mr Alan Lewis has been appointed deputy chairman and chief executive. Mr Donald Hanson and Mr Peter Hardy become joint managing directors. Mr Hanson remains chairman.

Turriff Corporation. Mr Peter Taylor, company secretary, has joined the board as finance director. Mr A. C. Brown has retired from the board due to increased overseas commitments.

GKN Forgings Division. Mr Alfist Brown has become chief executive. He succeeds Mr Anthony N. Fenton who is retiring after 32 years' service with the GKN Group.

Thorn EMI. Brian. Mr Derek Thwaites has been made managing director of Thorn

EMI fire protection and security company, AFA Minerva.

The Prestige Group. Mr Finlay McPherson has become director, British operations.

Powells. Mr Bill Ross has joined the board as marketing director.

The Foundation for Management Education. Mr James Roxborough has been appointed director in succession to Mr Philip Nind who has retired.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries. Mr David Nickson has become chairman in place of Mr Peter Balfour who has retired.

Parkfield Foundries. Mr Roger Felber has been appointed a director and deputy chairman of the company.

Davidson, Park & Speed. Mr John Corbet-Singleton has become marketing director.

Pringle of Scotland. Mr Brian S. Faulkner has been appointed managing director and Mr Jim A. Pow, managing director of I. & D. McGeorge.

Both companies are subsidiaries of Dawson International.

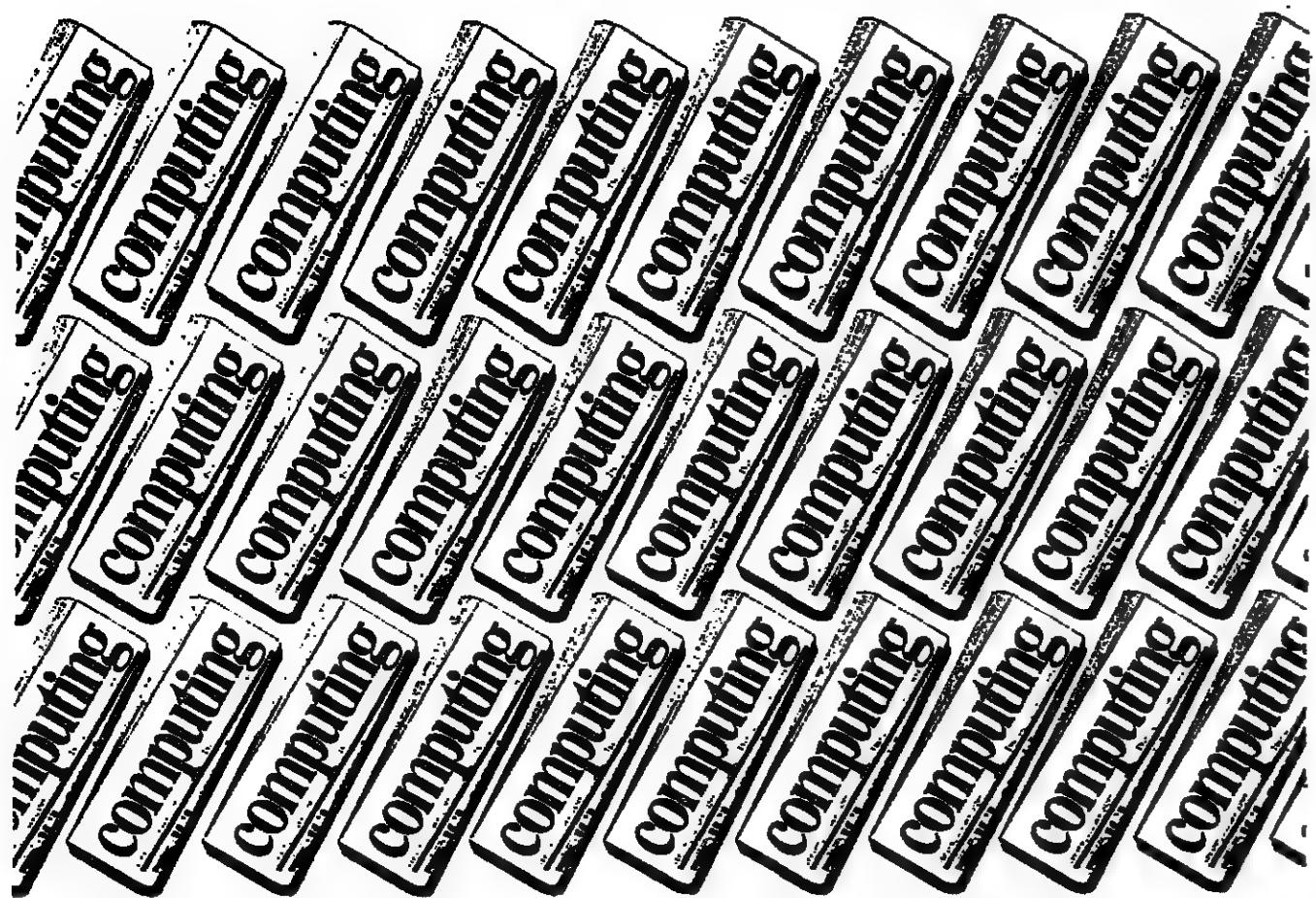
Barton Alkatives. Mr R. F. Hill has become financial director and company secretary.

John Foster & Son. Mr C. J. Renard has been made deputy managing director this follows the merger of John Foster & Son and E. A. Matthews & Co, the latter company of which, Mr Renard is chairman and managing director.

Norton Opax. Mr Roger Dimbleby has been appointed to the board as finance director. Mr Colin Line has been appointed managing director of Norton & Wright, a subsidiary of the Norton Opax Group.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/4%
Berleys	9 1/4%
BCCI	9 1/4%
Citicorp Savings	11 1/4%
Consolidated City	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/4%
Midland Bank	9 1/4%
Nat Westminster	9 1/4%
TSB	9 1/4%
Williams & Glyn	9 1/4%



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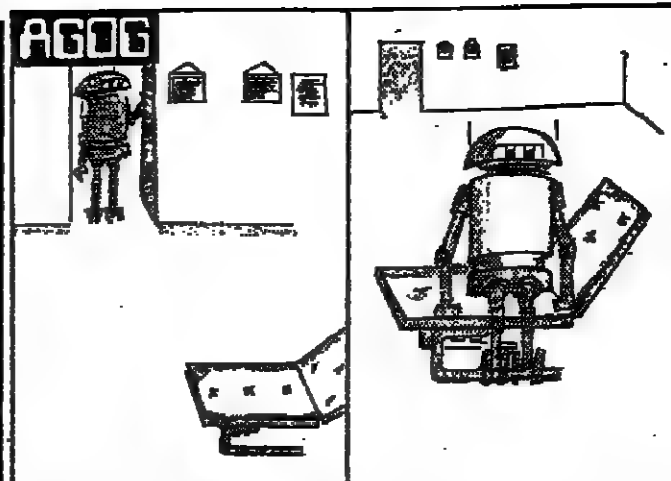
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Playing games

COMPUTER BRIEFING

There were no surprises last week at the PCW show, but plenty of new products appeared for the home and hobby market.

They included the ZX Interface 2, which allows Spectrum users to use ROM packs and conventional nine-pin joysticks, filling a big gap in the Sinclair market. As with most new products from Sir Clive, it will initially be sold only by mail order.

QuickSilver, the Southampton software house, launched the first product from its software "think tank", a research lab with five full time programmers (average age 16), called the Games Studio. Their Games Designer package unravels the mysteries of programming arcade style games, and allows the home programmer to lift "off the peg" effects and add them to their own software.

Making its public debut was Phoenix, another software company, which is marketing a double cassette games pack, in which the player first of all has to reach a certain standard of play in an action game before the clues needed in the second phase of the adventure are released.

The ACT Apricot, as forecast, was a big crowd puller, and firm orders for the new micro were well up on expected figures.

Winner of the City Day competition was ex-Guardian, merchant banker, and now publisher, John Gornes, who will use the NEC micro in his business guide publishing firm.

When the newly crowned Miss World makes her tearful way along the catwalk next month, hearts will be beating a little faster at the Wembley HQ of Epsom (UK), for this year the Japanese computer giant has commenced a three-year

sponsorship deal with the competition organizer, Eric Morley.

In the past year the company has used the current Miss World, Mariasala Alvarez Lebron, to promote its products. As part of this year's sponsorship package, each contestant will, upon arrival in London, be given the use of one company's ZX10 computers. Each girl will be tested on computer aptitude by the judges, who will use the ZX10 portable to mark the contestant. These will be fed into the desk top ZX10 for the final results.

It is planned that a human being will present the prizes but in the second year, who knows what further electronic wizardry will have taken over?

Terrahawks, the latest creation from puppeteer Gerry "Thunderbirds" Anderson, is to provide the basis for a series of video games from Philips Video, writes Keith Mason.

Taking their cue from Dr Neimstein, a games freak and central character in the new TV series which begins in October, Philips Video have made their first move into video games character merchandising, having acquired the world rights to produce and market a number of games based on the Terrahawks series.

That Management Science America has \$90m set aside for acquisitions may be making smaller software houses nervous. Not that being taken over by MSA is all that bad, if the 100 per cent a year growth rate of its subsidiary Peachtree Software is anything to go by, writes Maggie McLiesing.

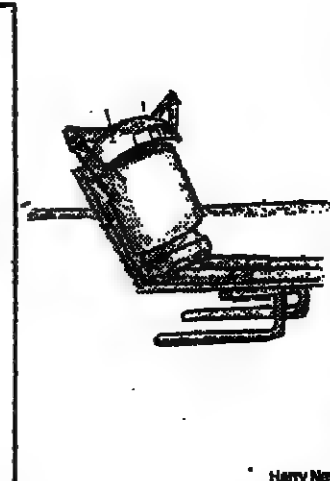
Peachtree was only a £2m company when MSA, on going public, bought it two years ago, but it is now worth £20m. John P. Imlay, chairman and chief executive officer, points out:

MSA is the largest independent software company in the world, with more than 12,000 users and steady growth of 41 per cent per annum. In 1982, it became the first to achieve revenues of \$100m, and market

researchers Frost & Sullivan predict that this will increase to \$287m by 1986.

Much of the company's success has come from shrewd buying of third-party software or, in some cases, whole companies. In this way it has managed to expand into new areas of the market without overstretching internal resources.

After Peachtree, MSA went on to buy the Arista Manufacturing Systems Division of Xerox Corporation and rewrote much of the manufacturing software before re-launching it under the MSA label. This has been complemented by an order processing system developed by



Millions galore

COMPUTER BRIEFING

The software division of Computronics, which MSA purchased for approximately \$6m in June.

More recently, the MSA has spent \$10m on the EDUware series of educational packages for micros, which are to be "MSA-ized" and rushed into British and American shops in time for Christmas. This will give MSA a foothold in the home market, an area Mr Imlay expects will expand by between 100 and 200 per cent a year.

He has earmarked some of the \$90m in the bank for specialist "vertical" markets, including insurance and hospital systems, with electronic publishing another possibility. He

has also hinted that MSA is likely to buy a software house specializing in the portable Unix operating system, to penetrate the fast-growing 16 and 32-bit multi-user sector.

Not all of MSA's successful ideas have been bought in, however, and about 21 per cent of the company's revenues are spent on research and development in-house. One of the most successful products to emerge has been the micro-to-mainframe link.

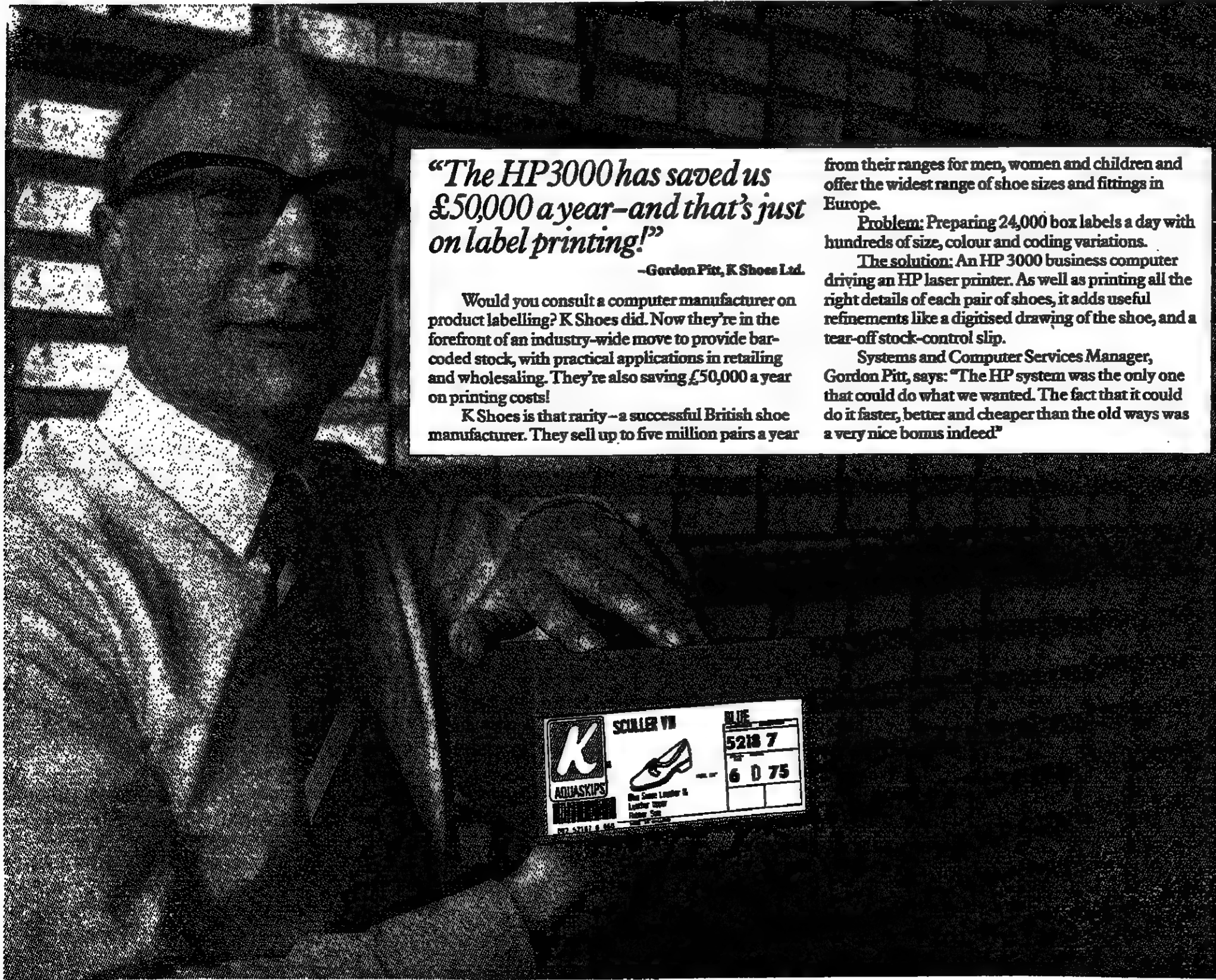
When he joined the company in 1969, Mr Imlay says, MSA was "very sick" and he was forced to cut it back to only 40 staff and two software products: general ledger and payroll. His instinct and forceful personality have guided MSA to its currently very healthy situation.

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What if you chose Hewlett-Packard as a business computer partner?



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—Gordon Pitt, K Shoes Ltd.

Would you consult a computer manufacturer on product labelling? K Shoes did. Now they're in the forefront of an industry-wide move to provide bar-coded stock, with practical applications in retailing and wholesaling. They're also saving £50,000 a year on printing costs!

K Shoes is that rarity—a successful British shoe manufacturer. They sell up to five million pairs a year

from their ranges for men, women and children and offer the widest range of shoe sizes and fittings in Europe.

Problem: Preparing 24,000 box labels a day with hundreds of size, colour and coding variations.

The solution: An HP 3000 business computer driving an HP laser printer. As well as printing all the right details of each pair of shoes, it adds useful refinements like a digitised drawing of the shoe, and a tear-off stock-control slip.

Systems and Computer Services Manager, Gordon Pitt, says: "The HP system was the only one that could do what we wanted. The fact that it could do it faster, better and cheaper than the old ways was a very nice bonus indeed."

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There's a free booklet about them. For your copy write to: Derek Smother, Hewlett-Packard Ltd, Nine Mile Ride, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Berks, RG11 3LL.

About HP in the UK*

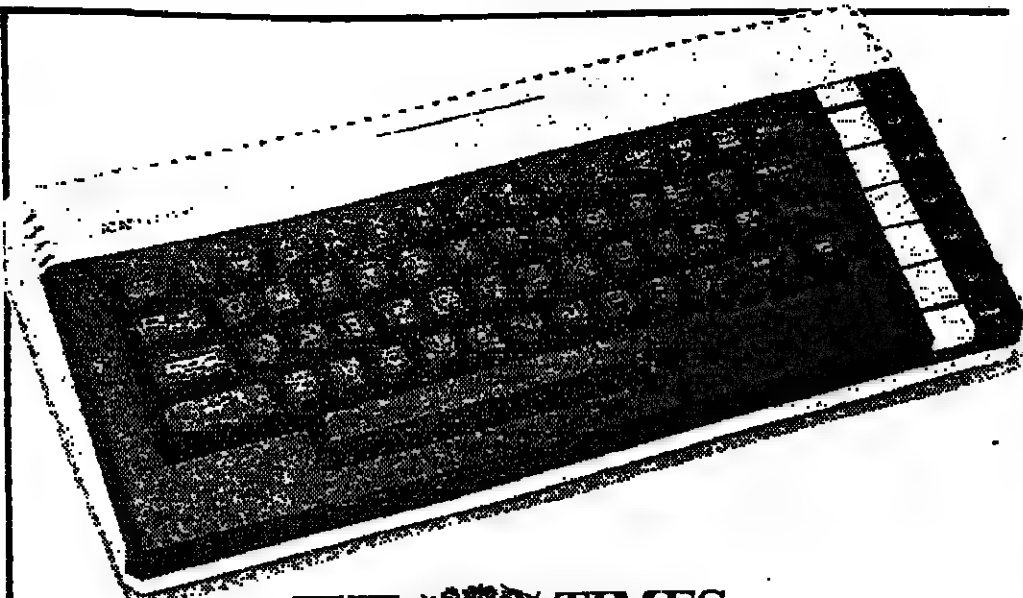
Size: Among the top 500 UK companies. Turnover: £168m. Current growth rate: 42% p.a. UK employees: 2,400. 1982 capital expenditure: £8.8m.

*AS QUOTED IN HEWLETT-PACKARD LIMITED'S 1982 REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

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THE TIMES Classroom Computer competition

Here is the fourth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of

research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

The Prizes

● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.



● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order. In the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
8. The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

COMPETITION No. 4

Processors

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, October 14

- 1 The first microprocessor in the list below was the
A Intel 4004
B Zilog Z80
C MOS Technology 6502
- 2 The first personal computers were built using the
A Zilog Z8000
B Intel 8080
C Ferranti F100
- 3 The most powerful microprocessor in the list below is the
A Texas Instruments TMS1000
B Zilog Z80
C Intel 8085
- 4 The world's most common 8-bit processor is the
A MOS Technology 6502
B The Zilog Z80
C The General Instruments 1802
- 5 The world's most common microprocessor is
A 4 bit
B 8 bit
C 16 bit

Tie-breaker

A 4-bit word is commonly called a "nibble", an 8-bit word a "byte". Invent two new terms for a 16-bit computer word.

FULL NAME _____ AGE _____

SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____

HOME TELEPHONE _____

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 4, PO Box 99, Sudbury,
Suffolk, CO10 6SN

COMPETITION WEEK FOUR DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3
DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6

Michael and Tayo are the first winners

Two boys, age 15 and 11, are the first winners in *The Times Classroom Computer competition*. They are Tayo Boyle of Forrester High School, Edinburgh, and Michael Gregory of Abington High School, Leicester. Because of the large number of correct entries, the winners were decided by a tie-breaking question.

The answers to Competition No 1 were: 1) B. 2) C. 3) C. 4) A. 5) B.

Both boys will receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, as well as a personal gift of *The Times Atlas of World History*. The eight runners-up, Piers Chapple, Alastair George, Clive Townsend, Pilgrim Beart, Rachel Chaudler, David Houghton, Liesa Busden and Philip Baxter, will each receive a *Times Atlas*. A new competition (left) starts this week.



MICHAEL GREGORY, aged 11, is riding high this week as the hero of his new secondary school. He has won a computer for it after being a pupil there for only a few weeks. The class teacher, Mrs J. Watson, encouraged the entry as a class project, and Michael, who had the advantage of having a father with his own computer business, submitted the winning entry.

At home Michael uses his father's PET for elementary programming, but prefers the more conventional pursuits of football, rugby and motor racing.

The school has three machines, an RML 380Z and two BBC micros, but now, with the addition of its new Atari, hopes to move into a larger computer room which is used by pupils from third year upwards, as a base for the computer club.



TAYO BOYLE, aged 15, spends all his spare time with a group using the school micros. They meet in the computer room at lunchtime and after school. For relaxation he writes games in machine code for the 6502-based machines.

The school has nine micros, 2BBC, 4 PETs, 1 Apple and 2 ZX81s and he wants to get to grips with the new machine. He has just passed eight O levels, and if his A level results are good, aims to go to university to read either computer science or electrical engineering.

He is encouraged by the maths department to write small application programs, but at heart is still a dedicated games writer. Although he only has a games-playing Atari VCS at home, he expects to install a micro soon.

People/Lore Harp of Vector Graphic

Heady days of a woman pioneer

By Roger Woolnough

Lore Harp makes it sound so simple. She was married with two children, and growing rather bored. But it was 1976 and she was in California, and the micro boom was about to begin. Husband Bob developed a memory board for microcomputers, and Lore started to market it, working from home with a friend. In the next nine months, business totalled \$400,000.

The company founded on this success is Vector Graphic,



Lore Harp: big business

and last year it had a turnover of \$33.6m. Lore Harp, in fact, is one of the founders of the microcomputer industry.

The early days were heady indeed. After Vector was incorporated in August 1976, Lore says it filled "all my living hours". She had no experience of the microcomputer business, but nor did anyone else. "No one understood what was happening", she recalls.

Lore Harp was born and brought up in Germany, but completed her education in the US by becoming a Master of Business Administration. Even so, when Vector was formed she had had no direct business experience.

This proved no handicap. In one day, working from home

over the telephone, she sold 81 memory boards at \$200 each. Before long other components had been developed, and within four months Vector had a fully-fledged computer to sell. Bob Harp joined the company and became part-owner (he and Lore have since divorced, and he now runs another computer firm).

A lot has happened since those founding years. Vector has delivered more than 40,000 computers, and reached peak revenues of \$36m. But the strains of a young industry have begun to tell.

Last year revenues not only fell slightly, but a net loss of nearly \$3m was sustained. "We had a slight hiccup last year", is the way Lore puts it. "I wish we could blame the economy. But I expect we will have another growth phase over the next seven years."

One thing which has changed the personal computer market for ever is the entry of IBM. "It's given a different flavour to the business. Whenever IBM enters, it's a danger to the older companies."

Vector has responded, Lore says, by positioning itself differently. "We are not aiming at the low end, our systems are at the higher end of the market. We are planning to stay in different niches by specializing in vertical markets - banking, insurance, retail, manufacturing."

She insists she is not worried about the competition. "We are just interested in Vector", she says. "We're funny that way. I look at tomorrow and all the fantastic things we have coming along."

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PLESSEY
electronic systems

A hold-up on launch of Peanut?

by Roger Green

This month may see the launch of one of the most widely anticipated computers - IBM's Peanut. The name is said to be one of IBM's internal code-names for the product, a low-cost (perhaps just £400) home computer, whose debut this month in the United States has been predicted by some United States IBM watchers for more than a year.

Last week, though, opinion was hardening that Peanut has been delayed until November, or even next year.

It is believed that IBM would launch either a games and teach-yourself-programming machine, or a portable version of its successful business Personal Computer.

Whatever Peanut actually turns out to be, there is little disagreement that considerable numbers have already been made. As many as 20,000 are said to be stored somewhere as the first batch of the 600,000 that were expected to be sold by the end of the year.

One informed IBM watcher is British-born Bill Easterbrook, a partner in the research department of the Wall Street investment firm Kidder, Peabody. Easterbrook believes that there is a big stockpile of Peanuts waiting to be sold, but that IBM may be holding back on the launch because it could cut into the profits the company is making from sales of larger, already available members of its Personal Computer family.



And then you can go for your personal best.

KEEP YOUR BUSINESS FIT

KEEP YOUR BUSINESS FIT

RACING: HOW SEVENTH CHOICE JOCKEY CAME IN FOR RIDE OF A LIFETIME

Swinburn's spark of greatness

By Michael Seely

The decisive effect of Walter Swinburn's jockeyship on the result of Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe cannot be stressed too highly. Yet amazingly Swinburn was only seventh choice for the winning ride on All Along. Freddie Head, Greville Starkey, Lester Pigott, Joe Mercer, Cash Amussen and Gary Moore were approached in turn, but all were unavailable.

The Arc is the hardest race in the world for a jockey to win, particularly when he has an outside draw to contend with. Although the successful plan had been arrived at beforehand with Daniel Widenstein and Patrick Biamonte, the filly's owner and trainer, Swinburn's execution of the tactics were perfect.

Yesterday Michael Stoute, the Newmarket trainer, by whom Swinburn is retained, paid tribute to his jockey. "It was a big day. The whole international world was present. It will have boosted his confidence sky high."

Swinburn's horsemanship and tactical sense have never been in question, as shown by his previous big race victories on Shergar, Marjorie and Sharief Dancer. Now he has proved that he possesses the necessary dash and aggression to match his other admirable qualities.

The vital decision in the victory was to remain on the inside rails, both Maurice Philippon on Luth Enchaute and Pat Eddery on Salmon Leap elected to move their mounts to the outside of the field before launching their attacks. These manoeuvres inevitably forfeited vital ground.

Biamonte also deserves all the accolades for his handling of the winner. It has long been acknowledged by the leading French trainers that a fresh



Handshake for a hero: Patrick Biamonte, the winning trainer, greets Swinburn and All Along horse has the best chance of winning the Arc. All Along had been rested before having her preliminary race when runner-up to Time Charter in the Prix Foy.

Salmon Leap was the only colt to finish in the first half of the race. Around the paddock beforehand the incredible elegance of the Parisienne women was as striking as ever. They outshone their companions in much the same way as the fillies outclassed the colts inside the parade ring and the race.

Royal Heroine, who altogether with Habibi, made it a memorable afternoon for the 8,000-strong British contingent, is now going to be trained for

the Yellow Ribbon Stakes in California on November 7. Stoute said: "After that she will remain in the States and be trained by John Gosden."

Stoute reiterated his regret that Sharief Dancer was unable to take his place in the field. Shaikh Maktoum al Maktoum has received a great deal of undeserved criticism over the \$40m syndication of the Northern Dancer colt merely on the strength of his decisive victory over Caerleon in the Irish Sweepstakes Derby.

"The decision was left entirely to me," Stoute said. "I was desperately keen to run Sharief Dancer in the Arc. He had disappointed me in his

Starkey can scoop treble chance again

By Dick Hinder

While most of Europe's top jockeys were on parade at glamorous Longchamp on Sunday, Greville Starkey had slipped across to West Germany to ride the Guy Harwood-trained Gordian in a £10,000 event at Düsseldorf.

The trip proved fruitless with Gordian finishing a disappointing fifth. However, Starkey bounced back with a treble at Bath yesterday and he could repeat the feat at Newcastle, where among several promising juveniles for the Pullerbrook team.

Starkey's opening ride is on Feasibility Study, who with Tony Murray aboard, made a pleasing first appearance behind the talented Rainbow Quest at Newbury. The Welsh Pageant colt stayed on apace for three days and will be well suited by Gosford Park's stiff mile.

Gavin Pritchard-Gordon, the Newmarket trainer, will be hoping for a birthday present on the 38th today with Majestic Flame, a close-up third behind Flame Bearer at Beverley recently. However, Feasibility Study is preferred.

Harwood's other representative is

Briarcan in the second division of the Princes Maiden Stakes. The colt, who runs in preference to his highly regarded stable companion, Figwidge, finished just in front of Majestic Peace at Beverley and looks to have plenty of scope for improvement.

Starkey also has three rides for Frank Dorr. He should be on the mark with Garden Route, who before his sixth behind Salubrious at Ascot had won at Salisbury and Wolverhampton. But Night Eye, seeking his fourth victory in a row, in the Heathfield Handicap may not successfully concede 50lb to the consistent Castle Douglas, who runs here instead of in an amateur riders' event at Brighton.

Walter Swinburn, the Arc hero, will be in action on Sussex course and a likely winner for him is Shadiya in the Brighton Stakes. The Aga Khan's filly beat Henry Cecil's Seneca comfortably at Yarmouth.

At Wolverhampton, John Winfield's Miami Star, who chased home Shutey at Wolverhampton, can go one better in the second division of the Bushbury Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Goffs out for a quick kill

The autumn bloodstock sales circus moves across to Kill just outside Dublin tonight for the start of the four-day Irish National Yearling Sales. Since O'Leigh's writing.

The sale opens with the invitation session for which there are 54 catalogued lots. There could be an exciting battle for the top prize, the ring being North Ridge Farm's Arctian filly out of Val's Girl.

Goffs, the auctioneers, will be keen to achieve their first million guineas sale and this entails a tactical approach, such as three yearlings last week. Because of the exchange rate, though, Goffs will have to sell a yearling for two million Irish guineas if they are to meet the European record price for a yearling from their English rivals.

The three colts who made seven figures at Newmarket all boast pedigrees completely free of the

influential Northern Dancer who so dominates the world yearling market. Northern Dancer, who sired the world record priced \$10.2m yearling, is now 22 years old, but the three top yearlings at Newmarket were all by young stallions - the 1,550,000 guinea sale-topper being from the first crop of Heliogabrus and the other two from the second crops of General Assembly and Troy.

Mill Reef failed to produce a showstopper, even though eight of his nine yearlings offered were in the select sale. Their average of 68,111 guineas was well down on the select sale average of 155,579 guineas and only slightly up on the overall average of 72,730 guineas.

After the slight hiccup last year, the figures soared again and the average was nearly treble the 1980 figure and almost 10 times the average achieved in 1975.

Newcastle

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

2.15 PRINCESS STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o; maidens; £1,658; 1m) (11 runners)
1 00000 BELLA PROSPECT (Bakken Bloodstock) M Jarvis 8-0 J Raymond 12
2 00000 WRENS (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 FEASIBILITY STUDY (A) (S) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
4 00000 HABAIB (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
5 00000 NASTY TRIP (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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11 00000 NASTY TRIP (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12

2.45 NEWLANDS STAKES (3-y-o; selling handicap; £1,249; 1m 20) (9)
1 00000 MARLOWOOD (Mrs A. Co. Ltd) M Prescott 8-7 G Duffield 9
2 00000 ACTON BELLE (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 GAY ROCKET (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
4 00000 RUSTIC TRAIL (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
5 00000 GAY ROCKET (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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9 00000 GAY ROCKET (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12

3.15 BBC RADIO NEWCASTLE HANDICAP (Div 1: 2-y-o; maidens; £1,543; 1m) (11)
1 00000 BELLA PROSPECT (Bakken Bloodstock) M Jarvis 8-0 J Raymond 12
2 00000 WRENS (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 FEASIBILITY STUDY (A) (S) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
4 00000 HABAIB (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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3.45 HEATHFIELD HANDICAP (3-y-o; £1,438; 2m) (12)
1 00000 NIGHT EYE (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
2 00000 NIGHT EYE (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 NIGHT EYE (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
4 00000 NIGHT EYE (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
5 00000 NIGHT EYE (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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12 00000 NIGHT EYE (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12

4.15 NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY TURF CLUB STAKES (3-y-o; £1,448; 1m 10) (10)
1 00000 GARTERS WAY (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
2 00000 GARTERS WAY (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 GARTERS WAY (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
4 00000 GARTERS WAY (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
5 00000 GARTERS WAY (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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10 00000 GARTERS WAY (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12

4.45 PRINCESS STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o; maidens; £1,597; 1m) (11)
1 00000 BELLA PROSPECT (Bakken Bloodstock) M Jarvis 8-0 J Raymond 12
2 00000 WRENS (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 FEASIBILITY STUDY (A) (S) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
4 00000 HABAIB (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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5.15 PRINCESS STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o; maidens; £1,597; 1m) (11)
1 00000 BELLA PROSPECT (Bakken Bloodstock) M Jarvis 8-0 J Raymond 12
2 00000 WRENS (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 FEASIBILITY STUDY (A) (S) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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1 00000 BELLA PROSPECT (Bakken Bloodstock) M Jarvis 8-0 J Raymond 12
2 00000 WRENS (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
3 00000 FEASIBILITY STUDY (A) (S) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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1 00000 BELLA PROSPECT (Bakken Bloodstock) M Jarvis 8-0 J Raymond 12
2 00000 WRENS (B) (A) Greville Starkey 8-0 J Nichols 12
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TENNIS

The rogue who became a Prince Charming

By David Powell

The thirty teenage girls who were waiting for John McEnroe by the back exit of the Simonscourt Pavilion, Dublin, on Sunday evening found the world's No 1 player more charming than they could possibly have imagined. He lined them up in Army fashion, autographed their programmes and kissed each one, his farewell gesture to the country of his ancestors.

In three days McEnroe, the rogue, became McEnroe, the city's Prince Charming, giving away rackets, shirts, shorts, shoes and much of his spare time to people who value the Irish in McEnroe's blood as he never been diluted by his grandparents' move from the Republic to New York.

He was forgiven for kicking his chair and brandishing his racket at David Mercer, the umpire, in his very last set. Until then his behaviour on court had been impeccable and, though he was late for his date with Molly, who had travelled 50 miles up country to meet him for the first time he was doing his best to please.

In winning all his three matches during a 4-1 Davis Cup victory he relegated Ireland to zonal competition once more after just one year in the championship group. "By a curious irony," however, the Wimbledon champion did more good for Irish tennis than harm. "The people here enjoy their tennis and I hope some positive aspects come out of this match," he said. Of that he may be sure.

A capacity audience of 6,000 each day confirmed the occasion as the biggest in Irish tennis history and persuaded the Irish Lawn Tennis Association that they must develop fresh young talent to succeed Matt Doyle and Sean Sorensen. Doyle, Ireland's hero for his victory in the eight sets over Eliot Teltscher, and Sorensen, who took Teltscher to 14-16, 10-8, 8-6, are the country's first and only circuit professionals.

Both McEnroe and Michael Hickey, Ireland's captain, are worried for his country's prospects once Doyle and Sorensen have gone, may be comforted by moves about to set up a national centre. With no regional centres, no national centre and no players of the standard required to succeed in the Davis Cup, the ILTA are in a desperate position. They have only six indoor courts, run privately.

Shortly, however, they will hear from Sean Barron, a change. If the Swedes win, it to play in the Davis Cup Final they had better be here by December 26.

Sweden's non-playing captain, Hans Olsson, has said the date he wants is December 16-18, which would enable his team to enter the final stages of the tournament of the year, the Australian Open, starting on November 28, and give them court practice.

Tobin said he had discussed the date for the final with the International Tennis Federation President, M Philippe Chatrier.



McEnroe: kissed his fans

businessman, who wishes to spend £1m on a centre in Dublin which would provide five practice for promising young players. Mr Barron says he is prepared to finance juniors from the age of 14 for tennis schooling in America on the understanding that they would play for his club for five years.

He has already shown his commitment to the game with his sponsorship of the Irish team last weekend and has spent £50,000 in national squad backing over the last three years. Promising a basic wage plus incentives for every point, game, set and match won against the United States, the inspired efforts of Doyle and Sorensen relieved him of £20,000.

"With the help of the ILTA I would like to develop tennis in a big way. Or I might have to do it myself but one way or another I am going to provide facilities in Dublin like David Lloyd has in London," Mr Barron said.

He is not alone. John McEnroe's Senior has been working with the ILTA towards a national centre. With a consortium of businessmen he is using his influence to bring in money. "We are approaching 200 companies who might be prepared to put up £1,000,000 for the next five years to enable us to establish an indoor centre," Charlie Brennan, the ILTA secretary, said.

Mr Brennan added that a grand prize tournament was a possibility. Meanwhile the country's most revered teenager must rely on his father's generosity to help preserve Irish hope. Michael Nugent, Senior is spending £12,000 a year to keep his son in indoor courts, run privately.

Application forms for the Chief Executive and Town Clerk will be sent to the Chief Executive and Town Clerk (quoting reference 359) Town Hall, The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BG or telephone 01-202 8282 Ext. 439. Closing date 21st October, 1983.

We welcome applications from registered disabled people

London Borough of Barnet

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ASSISTANT TOWN CLERK (LEGAL)

£17,997 - £19,413 (scale under review)

Barnet is the third largest London Borough, located in north-west London. It has a population of approximately 300,000 occupying an area of 35 square miles. It is primarily residential with large areas of open space.

Applications are invited from Solicitors with at least 15 years' admitted experience (preferably in local government) including management in a large and busy office, for this third tier post which will become vacant in November on the retirement of the present holder.

The Council provides a wide range of local government services and the person appointed will assist the Controller of Legal Services and Deputy Town Clerk in providing a comprehensive legal service to all of the Council's Departments. The duties of the post will involve attendance at evening meetings of Committees and the day to day management and supervision of the Legal Division which comprises 8 solicitors, 2 articled clerks, 24 legal executives and some 20 other clerical/administrative staff.

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Major financial institution seeks a solicitor ideally in his/her thirties with a thorough knowledge of real property law and particularly of residential conveyancing to set up and administer a new department dealing with some 2,000 transactions per annum for two staff. Responsibility will be given for designing systems (excellent technical/computer support available) and selecting qualified and other staff. A solicitor with the necessary flair for administration will also provide general technical property legal advice through the corporate legal department in London. The post is a key appointment offering great challenge and the opportunity to build a conveyancing department of considerable size. In addition to competitive salary, substantial benefits will include subsidised mortgage, motor car, pension, health and other insurance.

Applications in the first instance should be made to **Reuter Simkin Limited** who are instructed to produce a shortlist. Applicants who are shortlisted will be expected to prepare an outline plan for the operation of the department. For further information telephone or write to 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4EJ. Tel: 01-405 6852.

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SOLICITOR

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Partnership prospects will be offered to a solicitor having four or more years post-qualified experience in the commercial property field. The successful applicant will have the opportunity to undertake a wide range of substantial transactions including institutional property investments and occupational leases for landlords and tenants and banking matters arising particularly out of the taking of securities. He/she will be working in a property department as part of a team which currently has five partners and a full supporting staff of qualified fee-earners. A decision and date for partnership could be expected after twelve months from appointment.

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An opportunity exists for a solicitor wishing to handle a wide range of company and banking matters without the exclusive specialisation normally associated with larger City practices. Work will include wholesale/retail banking company rescue schemes, Yellow Book and USM work, venture capital finance, mergers, debt issues etc. Partnership prospects will be offered to an able solicitor in his/her late twenties, early thirties having gained a thorough grounding in corporate matters. Previous experience in banking work not a condition.

Specific terms and conditions are for discussion but will be attractive to those currently working in the City.

To apply for either of the above appointments send your Curriculum Vitae or telephone/write for an application form quoting Ref: C.80 or C.81 to **Reuter Simkin Limited**, 26/28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel. 01-405 6852

Reuter Simkin

Legal Information Officer Solicitors Practice

We wish to appoint an experienced person to run our legal information system.

The preferred applicant will have experience in dealing with all aspects of legal information, preferably by a law graduate, have detailed knowledge of indexing systems and be willing to develop this entire area of our office. The appointed candidate will work closely with our Librarian who has established the existing system in the Library. We have a Eurolex system and are prepared to invest in appropriate technology for further development of this area.

This is a demanding job and will need an enthusiastic and methodical person to head this department. The salary will be attractive to anyone who can demonstrate their competence.

Please write to Mrs V. Farrants, Partnership Secretary, **McKenna & Co**, INVESTMENT HOUSE, 1 ALDWYCH LONDON WC2R 0HF

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE APPOINTMENT OF PROSECUTING SOLICITOR

The County Prosecuting Solicitor advises and undertakes prosecutions on behalf of the Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire. A vacancy exists for a prosecuting solicitor. The post provides an opportunity for someone interested in advocacy and court work in a pleasant part of the country.

Car user allowance on the appropriate scale will be paid and payments towards removal and lodging expenses. Reasonable accommodation may be made available for a period of up to twelve months following appointment or by arrangement on a more permanent basis.

The salary will be within the range £12,097 - £15,395. Local Government experience is not essential but preference will be given to applicants who can demonstrate either at least twelve months' experience in advocacy since admission or substantial experience of criminal court work prior to admission. An applicant with substantial relevant experience and aptitude may expect to be appointed some way up the advertised grade.

Newly qualified solicitors will be considered but may be appointed for a probation period at slightly below the minimum for the grade advertised.

For a form of application please write to the undersigned or for an informal word, telephone Huntingdon (0455) 54111 Ext. 600. The closing date for applications is Monday October 24th 1983.

David C. Beal, MA (Cantab), County Prosecuting Solicitor, County of Cambridgeshire, The House, Huntingdon PE18 5PG

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Our clients know exactly the sort of person they are seeking to be a Senior Assistant in their Probate and Trust Department, at their head office close to the Law Courts in the Strand.

He or she will have been admitted about three years ago and will have had a thorough grounding in Probate and Trust work, probably in a large practice. The ideal candidate will by now be feeling somewhat frustrated in his or her upward quest and will be attracted by the expansionist mood of our clients' practice.

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Two senior posts have been created in our clients' Conveyancing Department mainly dealing with matters concerned with landlord and tenant and commercial development. At least three years' post admission experience is required, mainly acting for financial institutions, corporate clients and pension funds.

Substantial salaries are envisaged.

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Due to expanding workload our clients require two newcomers, admitted within the last two years, to join their Company Department. They will specialise in Corporate and Tax rather than Commercial law. While relevant practical experience in another City practice would be desirable, proven exceptional ability is what really counts with our clients.

The salaries for both appointments will compare favourably with other practices.

Please apply in writing with a full c.v. in confidence to: **Brian P. Jones, Ref. T77825, 417 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3EB.**

St. James's Corporate Communications Ltd.

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Macfarlanes invite applications from Solicitors with experience in the commercial property field to join their property department handling a wide range of institutional and other work. Salaries, working conditions and prospects are excellent.

Please write with full C.V. to **Mr John Moore, Macfarlanes, 10, Northwick Street, London EC4A 1BD.**

MACFARLANES

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- PROPERTY DEPARTMENT -

Applications are invited for two posts in our banking department, and for one post for a commercial conveyancer in our property department.

The first banking post will suit solicitors of up to three years post-qualification experience in international or domestic banking. The second is suitable for a newly qualified solicitor, preferably but not necessarily with some experience of banking work.

The property post is for a solicitor with experience in institutional funding and leasing.

In all three cases good intellectual ability and a willingness to take responsibility are important.

Please apply with a full curriculum vitae to: **Cameron Markby, Moor House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5SE. Ref: PQT (Banking Posts) CR (Property Post)**

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We wish to recruit a Solicitor of between one and three years experience since admission, to conduct substantial litigation primarily in the fields of landlord and tenant/building contract disputes. Salary will be commensurate with age and experience.

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required in the Borough Secretary's Department. The post offers training in the legal work undertaken by a substantial District Council. Salary within the above range according to qualifications and experience. Applications should have passed the Law Society's Final Examination or have taken the Final Examination in July 1983.

Generous relocation expenses are payable in appropriate cases and temporary housing accommodation may also be available if required.

Further details and application forms, returnable by 19th October 1983, may be obtained from the Personnel Department, Town Hall, Luton, LU1 2BQ. Tel Luton 31291 ext 2621.

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Write in confidence to John Cameron, quoting ref. C166, at 10 Bolt Court, London EC4 (telephone 01-583 3911).

Chetwynd Streets

Management Selection Limited

Liverpool in surprise surge to the top

By Nicholas Harting

The changing face of basketball is illustrated by the sight of Liverpool Vikings in second place in the first division and Crystal Palace in ninth. Liverpool, unlike the city's football team, have spent most of the recent years near the bottom, while Palace, unlike the football club, have always been, among the honours.

Both basketball clubs were in action twice over the weekend, Liverpool winning their two games, Palace succeeding once and failing once. Liverpool's victories were by 86-56, at Hemel Hempstead, and 93-86 against Bolton.

The ease with which Liverpool won at Hemel, who were disappointing, was the more surprising result. Bona, the Sudanese international, and Brown finished with weekend aggregates of 42 points and Jones with 39, but all three were overshadowed by the performance of Crosby, whose 41 points for Bolton was the highest in the first division this season. With three Americans on their books Bolton were thinking of dispensing with the 6ft 5in Crosby but it must now be Ed Baker, whose future hangs in the balance.

Had McKeever been playing, Bolton might have made an even closer match of it. He was the victim, the night before, of a collision with an elbow belonging to Moore, of Palace, and needed three stitches in a head wound. It was when the New Yorker fouled out in that game with three minutes to go, the Palace scored 10 points without reply to win 82-72. It was one of four games over the two days to go to overtime, a record.

Palace also featured in the extra period the following day at Leicester, who completed the term.

Revenge for Gdoura

By Paul Harrison

Capital City Spikers began their National League challenge impressively at the weekend. Spikers, 3-0 on Saturday the indications are that the sides chasing Speedwell Runcorn, the champions, last season to be Spikers, Polonia and Spark.

A new league has been formed, the Camden Super League, a midweek league for London teams, with Capital City Spikers, Polonia, Spark, Hellingdon, Brixton and Runcorn playing weekly at Swiss Cottage from October 12.

With Polonia beating fellow-Londoners, Spark, 3-0 on Saturday the indications are that the sides chasing Speedwell Runcorn, the champions, last season to be Spikers, Polonia and Spark.

A new league has been formed, the Camden Super League, a midweek league for London teams, with Capital City Spikers, Polonia, Spark, Hellingdon, Brixton and Runcorn playing weekly at Swiss Cottage from October 12.

Their new signing, Idris Gdoura, a Libyan international, played a decisive part against Polonia, which was beaten because he had trained with the Polish side, and they did not

GUILDFORD

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Casualty** AM.
6.30 **Breakfast** Time with Frank Bough and Elaine Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; tonight's television preview between 9.45 and 10.00; review of the morning papers at 10.15; and horoscopes between 10.30 and 10.45. Closedown at 10.50.

9.30 **Labour Party Conference** 1983. Sir Robin Day and David Dimbleby report from Brighton on the start of the third day of the conference (further coverage on this channel at 10.55 and 2.00 and on BBC2 at 3.50).

10.30 **Play School**. For the under fives, presented by Ian Lauchlan and the puppeteer, Peter. The story is The Lighthouse Keepers' Lunch (r). 10.55 **Labour Party Conference** 1983.

12.30 **News Afternoon** with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. The weather details come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 **Peeble Grahame** at One. A cartoonist who has drafted and Carl Davis reminisces on his career as a film score composer and conductor. 1.45 **Gran**. A Saw programme for the very young (r). 1.50 **Stop Go!** with the voice of Lola Young (r).

2.00 **Labour Party Conference** 1983. Coverage of the afternoon session (continues on BBC2 at 3.50). 3.53 **Regional News** (not London).

3.55 **Play School**, presented by Sarah Long. The story is Hans Andersen's Father Knives. Peter, 4.50 **Gran** and the Inca's Treasure. 4.55 **Jackanory**. Kenneth Williams reads another chapter from *Sneez and Sneez*. 4.40 **Reggie the Dog Show** includes a Hong Kong Phooey cartoon.

5.05 **John Craven's Newsround**. A 10-minute news for children with a light-hearted look at fastenings. 5.40 **News with Moira Stuart**. 6.05 **South East at Six**.

6.30 **Cartoons**. Jack Wabbit and the Beantstalk and Bugs Bunny Rides Again. 6.45 **Angels**. Drama serial set in a Midlands hospital. This week: Alison and Dave are accused of breaking a confidence about a patient's condition.

7.10 **Harty, Russell Harty's** guests tonight include Earl and Countess Spencer who talk about their recent published book, *The Spencers on Spas* and Shirley MacLaine who discusses her latest literary endeavour, *Out on a Limb*.

7.45 **Ted**. American comedy series. Ted, the quiet one, is relieved by a pretty girl and so sets out to create a swinging image for himself.

8.10 **Berganza**. The Jersey detective is warned that a duplicitous senior civil servant is making her way to Russia via his island. Will he find her before her flight to the Iron Curtain? (r).

9.00 **News with Sue Lawley**. 9.25 **The Dark Side of the Sun**. Episode four and Anne accepts Lavalliere's invitation to a ball at the castle.

10.15 **The 1983 House of the Year** Show. The featured event tonight is the Queensway Furniture Cup.

11.23 **News headlines**. 11.25 **Barbara Mandrell** and the Mandrell Sisters are joined by Bobby Goldsboro and the Bellamy Brothers (r).

11.50 **Weather**. 11.53 **News**. 11.55 **News**. 11.57 **News**. 11.59 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 12.02 **News**. 12.04 **News**. 12.06 **News**. 12.08 **News**. 12.10 **News**. 12.12 **News**. 12.14 **News**. 12.16 **News**. 12.18 **News**. 12.20 **News**. 12.22 **News**. 12.24 **News**. 12.26 **News**. 12.28 **News**. 12.30 **News**. 12.32 **News**. 12.34 **News**. 12.36 **News**. 12.38 **News**. 12.40 **News**. 12.42 **News**. 12.44 **News**. 12.46 **News**. 12.48 **News**. 12.50 **News**. 12.52 **News**. 12.54 **News**. 12.56 **News**. 12.58 **News**. 13.00 **News**. 13.02 **News**. 13.04 **News**. 13.06 **News**. 13.08 **News**. 13.10 **News**. 13.12 **News**. 13.14 **News**. 13.16 **News**. 13.18 **News**. 13.20 **News**. 13.22 **News**. 13.24 **News**. 13.26 **News**. 13.28 **News**. 13.30 **News**. 13.32 **News**. 13.34 **News**. 13.36 **News**. 13.38 **News**. 13.40 **News**. 13.42 **News**. 13.44 **News**. 13.46 **News**. 13.48 **News**. 13.50 **News**. 13.52 **News**. 13.54 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